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WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Grant did not spend the Fourth of July in Richmond. He did not promise to do so. No one is disappointed, in that he did not, save those who lapsed from the ardent hope into the violent conviction that he would accomplish that happy coincidence. But all is going on well. Grant is strongly posted, and ready to fall strongly at work, and we have recent advices fresh from his immediate headquarters of so authoritative a source that it will be impossible to persuade us that Grant will pass an instant of time looking over his shoulders to see what our home Copperheads will probably do at Chicago. Nor will he allow the other rebel movement down the valley of the Shenandoah to Harper's Ferry to engage his attention, but will leave that to others. Be not impatient. We shall in due time have a good account from the stupendous operations against the rebel capital.

Grant was, as yesterday's advices report, making ready to shell Petersburg, and for other warm work carefully in preparation.

The rebel raid on the Upper Potomac is something more in proportions than was at first allowed. It will, however, accomplish nothing beyond purely local results. Old Dave Hunter, with his army, is after them and will soon be heard from in their wake. Meanwhile the practical effect will be a grand Federal recruiting party in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, something to kindle the war spirit, and now as the draft is a good one it will not go out as soon as kindled.

We give elsewhere in our dispatches a very full resume of the last hours of Congress and the closing business of the session, as also a list of some of the acts already signed by the President.

The rebel raid on the Upper Potomac has assumed sufficient magnitude to enforce the necessity of calling out more men. The President has accordingly summoned to the field for one hundred days a large requisition of militia from New York and Pennsylvania. We give Gov. Curtin's call in response to this appeal.

The notice for proposals for a government loan of $33,000,000 has been withdrawn, and the proposals already received will be returned to their offerers.

The Alabama has met her doom at last. Foreign advices report the result of the previously rumored naval engagement off Cherbourg, France, in which the gallant gunboat Kearsarge sunk the pirate in a square naval fight. The affair was one of Semmes' own seeking, and he deemed the result so certain that he invited some of his spooney British friends to come out in their yachts and see him whip the Kearsarge. They came, but "didn't see it." The British yacht Deerhound, did, however, slide in after the disabled pirate had struck her flag and took away Semmes and some of his officers. Until we receive particulars we shall wonder why the Kearsarge did not train a gun or two on these impudent John Bulls. Their conduct in stealing Semmes from the hands of his captors will be doubtless investigated, as it should be, and a formal demand made for redress. The spectacle was one well calculated to excite European attention, and the triumph of the stars and stripes in a naval conflict in the British channel will send its echoes all through Europe. Let enemies over the water remember the Kearsarge was not one of Uncle Sam's big dogs, but only a small brindled pup, whereof he has a very large litter. This glorious achievement is worth more than a victory in the field.

A proclamation of the President, begun in our dispatches, breaks off midway in transmission before the full meaning is foreshadowed. We give the fragment and regret that we can do no more. We venture the opinion, based on the premises laid down, that it puts Kentucky under martial law. If so, and it could include the Kentucky colony in Chicago, it would be a very sad blow at the rebels. We must wait and see.

We give on our second page the text of the new conscription bill as made effective by stopping up the $300 rat hole. Hereafter every man eligible and drawn for service must go or find a substitute. The West accepts the terms and will stand by them.

Secretary Fessenden has entered on the duties of his office, having been sworn in yesterday.

Gold was clutching and grasping at the middle figure of 250 yesterday, but failed to reach it, falling off at the close to 242.

Several disastrous fires are reported in our dispatches as occurring on the 4th.

Havana advices report the bogus French-made Emperor of Mexico came into his capital, with a very elaborate stage effect of welcome and ovation, reported on French authority. At one place a barbaric gold crown kept saved up in a miraculous manner since the days of Guatemozin, was brought out and put upon Maximilian's head by an Indian. Lucky for Max. if it do not turn out that the gridiron the luckless Guatemozin was grilled on, three hundred years ago, be not also in reserve and brought out by and by. Max. troubles have not begun.

The Alabama—originally called the "290" was a British built steamer, got up expressly by our neutral cousins to prey on American commerce. She was armed with British guns, supplied with British equipments, and manned by a British crew. There were not five citizens of rebeldom on board. The engagement was a square fight between a British war steamer sailing under rebel colors and a United States steamer. And her vanquishment will mortify John Bull more than it will Johnny Reb. It will be felt throughout her "Majesty's realms" as a defeat of the Lion of Albion. We would like to have looked in and seen the faces of that company who prepared the grand banquet at South Hampton for the pirate Semmes, to be eaten on his return after he had captured the Kearsarge. There was some lugubrious visages on the occasion after the result of the fight was announced; it must have been a grim and ghastly dinner.

THE ARREST OF GEN. DIX.

The Governor of New York is doing his best to stir up some kind of a difficulty on account of the arrest of the proprietors of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and the suppression of the publication in those papers of the forged proclamation of the President. The publication of the forgery was a criminal act, whatever may have been the motive. It embraced the four crimes of forgery, conspiracy to defraud, treason, and libel. The President had the same right, independent of any special enactment, to stop the commission of these crimes, just as a sheriff or policeman would have the right to arrest without warrant any person in the act of committing a felony. Besides this power, he had the special authority of the act of Congress of 1861, authorizing such arrests by the President, the constitutionality of which has never been brought in question. At common law and by special statute the arrests were clearly justified and regular, and yet Governor Seymour, finding that no grand jury would lend itself as a suppliant tool of his malice, hounds on his "little dogs," Oakey Hall and City Judge Russell, to get up complaints on a charge which the grand jury, having all the facts, would not formally listen to. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gen. Dix, who gives his personal recognizance to appear to-morrow. Gov. Seymour seems determined to make the conduct of the authors and publishers of the forgery appear respectable. It already does so beside his own.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian and his Court Reach their Capital.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Havana letter to [illegible] says: The French steam transport [illegible], which arrived on Wednesday from Vera Cruz, brings the news of the safe arrival of Maximilian and party in Mexico City. We are told that they were received with intense enthusiasm along the whole of the journey, especially by the Indian population, who thronged to see them pass. It is added that in Chiquimulte, where a splendid triumphal arch had been erected, the Indians took the mules from the carriages of "their Imperial Majesties," and insisted that they should be drawn by the people, which was done amidst great rejoicing, tempered by [illegible] respect and veneration.

[illegible] brilliant and enthusiastic cortege [illegible], so the number of Indians increasing, [illegible] have been assured that on passing through one town, a deputation of that race, composed of descendents of the celebrated [illegible], approached the carriage of the [illegible], and placed on the brow of Her Majesty a crown of unburnished gold, venerable for its antiquity, and which had been religiously stored in a secret place. The entry into the capital took place with much pomp.

Santa Anna is at St. Thomas, busy realizing his large property, previous to his return to Mexico. He intends to return here by the English steamer on the 22d of next month, but he will at once proceed on his destination.

THE ARREST OF GEN. DIX.

The General and Others Charged with Kidnapping and Inciting to a Riot.

[From the N. Y. Post, July 2.

The arrest of Gen. Dix and several other officers yesterday, was made upon warrants issued by City Judge Russell. Several persons had appeared before the City Judge in answer to subpoenas allowed by him, at the instance of District Attorney Hall, and had testified to facts relating to the seizure of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers. We give below the substance of the documents on which the warrants of arrest were founded.

The letter of Governor Seymour to the District Attorney, condemning the Grand Jury for its return in the case of those newspapers, and saying that "the subject should be brought before some proper magistrate," is said to have induced the District Attorney to procure the affidavits to be made before Russell. The District Attorney first made an affidavit in the form of a complaint, dated 28th June, in which he declared that he had been informed and believed that "Hon. A. Lincoln" directed "John A. Dix" to do several acts against the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* and the editors of those journals, enumerated in the complaint of the District Attorney; and charging that the said Dix "feloniously ordered one Wilson Barstow" (Captain Barstow) to arrest the editors of the newspapers named, and "mischievously ordered one William Hays" (Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General Hays) to procure the closing up of the newspaper offices; that the arrest of Mr. Hallock was procured, and that gentleman kept for the space of about three hours; that "the said Hays" instructed Maj. Bowers, who caused "one Cundy" (Capt. Cundy and some commissioned officers and privates, whom the District Attorney names, to "go armed and equipped" to take possession of the *Journal of Commerce* office; and that the said Hays caused similar acts to be done to the *World*, through Lieut. Gabriel Tuthill and several other soldiers. The District Attorney then charges that John A. Dix and Wilson Barstow are guilty of kidnapping, and the others with John A. Dix of inciting to a riot and forcibly detaining property; and the District Attorney prays that action be taken to sustain the dignity of the State.

Judge Russell then issued subpoenas directed to Messrs. Wm. H. Hallock, of the *Journal of Commerce*, David G. Croly, of the *World*, Wm. W. Jacobus, John S. Betts, auctioneer, Daniel R. Kirwan and Washington Hills, Jr., clerk, in the *World* office, who appeared before the Judge and made their several affidavits; the District Attorney examining the witnesses.

THE WARRANTS OF ARREST.

Sheriff Kelly served warrants of arrest on General Dix, Capt. Barstow, Major Bowers, Capt. Cundy and Lieut. Tuthill. The warrants were returnable on Thursday, but Gen. Dix had other engagements, and the return was postponed to yesterday noon; when the officers appeared with United States District Attorney E. D. Smith, before the City Judge, and it was agreed that the case should be adjourned to Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed an examination will then be had. The officers gave their personal recognizances to be present.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

LATEST FROM THE OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA.

Incidents and Details to Wednesday, 29th.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIV. 20TH CORPS, NEAR MARIETTA, GA., Wednesday, June 29.

The usual ripple of musketry broke upon our ears on the morning of the 26th, but the breeze of battle did not fairly spring up until the afternoon, when the big waves swelled along the whole line, except in our immediate front. The guns on our right sounded at such a distance as to preclude the idea of their being Schofield's. The only inference drawn was, that they were the strong reinforcements expected, and most probably the two corps—13th and 19th—spoken of in my last letter as being on the way. This cannonading and skirmishing did not produce any apparent results. It was "great cry and little wool." In the evening orders were issued for an advance of the whole line, except Hooker's corps, which was already close against the enemy's works, and was instructed to be in readiness and wait further orders.

The morning of the 27th dawned clear and bright, and at 8 o'clock—the time fixed—the ball opened. Boom! Boom! Bang, Bang! Crack, crack, crack, went the artillery near and remote. *Teh-ee-w* flew the rifle balls through the air and tree tops. The course of the flying shells could be distinctly traced in the imagination from the deafening noise of the discharge to the distant sound of explosion.

Though the 20th corps were not engaged, the batteries under the direction of Capt. Geary being in the commanding position secured by our advance on the 22d, played into the enemy's lines, and were of great assistance.

But what is that peculiar bang—*bang, bang, bang!* in rapid succession, which occurs occasionally—with a strong *staccato* sound? That is a signal for one of our batteries to fire, given from some point of observation, and now came the rattling peals from our front. Again is heard the sharp and distinct signal, one—one, two, three—and away goes the battery at short range into the enemy's works.

Palmer and Howard now opened vigorously and waked up old Kinesaw. The 26th was the hottest day of the campaign, but the 27th was, if possible, hotter. At 7 o'clock it was hot all around. The sun was very fierce. Our neighbors of the 23d Corps were now advancing under a heavy fire, and matters became very lively. Everything was got ready to move at a moment's notice, and everybody was on the alert. At length all Pandemonium broke loose. The faint boom from the "Twin Sisters" and the heavier thunder of Palmer's artillery was heard in the distance in regular succession, while ours cracked away in front, and the round clear tones of Schofield's and those of some more distant command, dinned away on our right. This horrible *hodge-podge* of sound was duly streaked with the spiteful *teh-ee-w* of the rifle-balls, and relieved by the rattle of musketry which occasionally performed a disagreeable solo. We—non-combatant—squatted behind trees, as if discretion was deemed the better part of valor, and then moved into a timbered valley for greater safety. A shell, however, found us there, but did no injury.

The heat of the engagement died away about noon, and in the evening there was nothing but the usual everlasting picket firing. The whole movement was a reconnoissance in force to ascertain the exact locality and condition of the enemy's lines. Our line west of the Railroad advanced several hundred yards and held the position close to the enemy's works, Howard's corps making about half a mile with considerable loss. A number of rebel prisoners were taken.

We found that the rebels were well fortified, being behind breastworks and intrenchments four to five feet in height, and six feet thick, strongly protected by abattis of heavy sharpened timber and fallen trees. We are now as close to the enemy's works as we can go without rushing on them. There are only two ways to get over the difficulty—storming or flanking. The latter will be adopted.

During the engagement Brig. Gen. McCook commanding a brigade in Davis' division of the 14th corps, was wounded seriously. Brig. Gen. Harker, commanding a brigade in the 4th corps, was wounded in the arm. Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis, commanding a division in the 14th corps, carried one line of the enemy's works near the mountain. Gen. Dodge, commanding the 16th corps, drove the rebels into their fortifications, up one side of Kenesaw, but did not assault them, the position not being ordered to bring on an engagement but simply hold them. Captain Smith's 1st Michigan battery, under the direction of Capt. Geary, Chief of Artillery, Butterfield's division, made its usual fine practice with the three inch rifled guns, and dislodged the rebels for a time from their rifle pits. The new battle flags of the 3d division (Butterfield's) became a target for the enemy's sharpshooters, and caused the "change of base" before spoken of. (There is no place entirely safe. A ball going with full force just went over your correspondent's head while writing.)

Our line is now as straight as the indentations of the woods and the character of the ground will permit, advantage being taken of timber shelter, and commanding eminences wherever they are built our fortifications and breastworks. These are always constructed at night to escape the enemy's marksmen, who are continually popping at us, "from early dawn to dewy eve." Our lines extend mainly in a southwest direction from Kenesaw, and nearly parallel with the railroad.

Preparations are being made for an immediate march of the right wing of the army, consisting of the 20th corps and several others, including, most probably, the new and mysterious arrivals. Ten days' rations will be carried along—five in haversacks and five in wagons. The direction will undoubtedly be off to our right, with a view to cross the Chattahoochee near Sandtown, twelve miles west of Atlanta, or to make a flank attack on the railroad still nearer.

The sing of rifle balls is painfully distinct while I write. They are striking all around. They sound sometimes like the hum of a musquito, only a great deal larger. They also cause more apprehension.

On the 28th the rebels made several attacks on our lines, occasioning some very sharp skirmishing and cannonading. This was done to ascertain what we had been "up to" the day previous, and find out if we had made any change of position, or weakened our lines. The loss on both days on our side was slight; that of the enemy probably the same. On the evening of the 28th, the 23d corps exchanged many volleys with the enemy. The two Kentucky regiments which came in collision a few days ago were the 20th Kentucky, which fought under Col. Hanson at Lebanon, Ky., and the 9th rebel.

The rebels felt of our lines again last night, and made a sharp attack on a portion of the 23d and 16th corps. About two-thirds of Gen. Ward's brigade (3d division) and two brigades of Gen. Harker's command were engaged. During the skirmish, a ball nearly spent perforated the cap of your correspondent. Casualties very slight. The 3d division loses eight or ten killed and wounded every day on the picket or skirmish line.

Picket firing this evening along the line as usual, and cannonading in the direction of Kenesaw. Our mail now starts from Big Shanty, several miles nearer than Ackworth.

The fierce heat has subsided and the weather is cloudy and threatening rain. If the hot weather returns we shall have to march during the nights.

The rebel Generals were making speeches to their men last evening.

Meeting of the Union State Central Committee.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 29.—There will be a meeting of the State Central Committee at the Tremont House, Chicago, on Tuesday afternoon, July 12, at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

THOS. J. TURNER,
Chairman State Central Committee.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Lee's Counter Raid Northward.

Latest from the Upper Potomac—The Rebels 20,000 Strong.

SIGEL DEFENDING MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

The President Calls on New York and Pennsylvania for 100 Day Troops.

A SCARE IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation—Official Dispatches.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Ends Her Career.

SHE IS SUNK IN A NAVAL FIGHT WITH THE KEARSARGE.

Amiable Conduct of our British Cousins.

How Semmes Escaped—and What May Come of it.

LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS—ITS ADJOURNMENT.

List of Acts Signed by the President.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Latest from Harper's Ferry—The Rebels in Force—The President Calls for Hundred Day Troops—Hunter on the Way to Clean Out the Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Washington is much less excited relative to the recent rebel raid toward Maryland, than over those of former years. Reports are various and contradictory to the last degree, but it is not believed in well informed quarters that Ewell and Breckinridge are at Martinsburg, as has been reported.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—There are numerous reports floating about that the rebels are crossing the upper Potomac River at Falling Waters.

The *Inquirer* publishes a special dispatch from Gettysburg, July 4th, stating that there is much excitement there and in the country south of Harrisburg in consequence of rumors that a large body of rebels are making a raid on Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, and had already crossed the Potomac.

The following was received from the headquarters of Gen. Couch:

CHAMBERSBURG, July 4.—The latest information is that a small cavalry force had crossed at Falling Waters, and the main body was within three miles of Williamsport, numbering, it is said, 6,000. A force of 2,000 cavalry was reported crossing Dam No. 4 last night.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 5.—Official information from the border, received by the Governor last night, indicated that the enemy is advancing Northward on a raid. Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, Sigel was attacked at Leetown and Darkville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Early and Ransom, and driven from his position, with a slight loss.

Sigel says there were 2,000 cavalry—the number of infantry is not known.

A dispatch just received by the Governor says fifteen rebel cavalrymen were seen within five miles of Hagerstown this afternoon. Other reports, considered reliable, say there are no rebels this side of the Potomac. The object of the enemy is to advance as far as possible into Pennsylvania, and steal horses and provisions.

Of Gen. Couch's movements it is improper to speak. He will be in consultation with Gov. Curtin and will have sole management. The old Pennsylvania Reserves are ready to respond, and are on the way to their posts.

The Governor will no doubt issue a proclamation to-morrow. There is some excitement and apprehension here, but in official circles there is no fear but that Gen. Couch will succeed admirably.

Contrabands are coming North like clouds before a storm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, 5.—The rebels had not crossed the Potomac at 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the telegraph office was open, and in communication with Gen. Couch.

The fears of the people along the border counties have been appeased, but there is considerable alarm still existing, as it is not certain whether the rebels may not be in strong force.

Gov. Curtin returned to his post yesterday morning. He did not reach Gettysburg, as he was telegraphed to return when about fifteen miles from Carlisle.

Over 1,000 horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday, owing to a scare in that section, and in other counties there was similar alarm.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, 4th, by some 4,000 cavalry and infantry, and at last accounts General Weber was making a sturdy defense.

LATER.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Baltimore special to the *Tribune* states that Hunter, with his whole force in good condition, is moving to thwart the designs of the rebels on their raiding excursion into Maryland.

LATER DETAILS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.—It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in possession of the rebels, the operators there leaving their posts under an alarm. The operators, however, returned about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and reported that all was quiet, and that there were no rebels nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, from six to ten miles distant from the Potomac, where the lines said fighting was going on yesterday p. m.

The same account also says that fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Federal troops being commanded by General Sigel.

Previous reports from Harper's Ferry had located Gen. Sigel, during Sunday night, at Shepardstown, to which point he had fallen back from Martinsburg, where a junction was formed with him by Col. James A. Mulligan, with a force from Leetown.

There was a fight on Sunday ten miles below this point. It is thought he would move on the Maryland side of the Potomac to secure Maryland Heights, if he is attacked by the rebels.

An attack was made on Harper's Ferry about ten o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, by a force estimated at 2,000 cavalry with more than as many infantry. Gen. Weber, however, set about making a vigorous defense, and, up to the latest accounts, was holding his own.

Nothing has been heard up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Harper's Ferry from either Sigel's or Mulligan's forces, which is accounted for perhaps by the Hagerstown story of their being again engaged opposite Shepardstown, which point they must have been followed by the rebels.

After 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wires were interrupted near Harper's Ferry, on the east side, and the operator at Point of Rocks was understood to report that a body of rebel cavalry had crossed the Potomac there and interrupted the telegraph. In the meantime the excitement at Frederick, Md., is continuing. All the sick from the hospitals, with the provost guard of the town, were removed, the former going to Annapolis.

The Government stores were also removed from Frederick as they had previously been successfully removed from Harper's Ferry. No reason is given for this movement from Frederick, as no hostile forces are known to be within miles of that place, except the cavalry detachment near Point of Rocks, 12 miles off.

Gen. Tyler was reported to be at Monocacy, in command of Gen. Wallace's force at that point, being the extreme western limit of his department. He is protecting the great railroad bridge of the Monocacy River, three miles from Frederick.

No sign of the enemy had appeared up to last night. The sole object and extent of the whole movement is yet a mystery. It is known from refugees from Martinsburg, Winchester, and other places in Virginia, that the rebels are everywhere actively and relentlessly enforcing the conscription, and occasionally sending a shell over to this side.

The pontoon bridge, which crossed the river at Harper's Ferry, has been successfully removed, and a span of the railroad bridge on the Virginia side has been destroyed to prevent the rebels from crossing.

On Monday Mosby, who has a force of cavalry and artillery, opposite the Point of Rocks fired into a train passing that point, causing the greatest excitement among the passengers. No one was injured except the fireman of the engine, who was shot in the arm. The train was run back as far as Sandy Hook.

Gen. Sigel succeeded in securing his trains and this morning a number of his wagons passed through Frederick.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry this evening, and it is supposed that Weber is shelling the rebels in the town from Maryland Heights.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—A special dispatch to the *American*, from Alfred Spotes, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, dated Cumberland, July 4th, says the rebel raid has been very destructive on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. We have information here that the canal has been badly damaged, and a number of boats been burned and teams captured.

THE VERY LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.

The following is the latest and most authentic intelligence received up to 9 this (Tuesday) evening, from the Upper Potomac:

About 6 o'clock this evening an attack was about being made upon Maryland Heights, where Gen. Sigel's whole forces are concentrated, and was then formed in line of battle for defense.

Very little information or details of the progress of the siege of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights could be obtained, owing to there being no trains running that far up the road, and the telegraphers not being in a position to understand the true position of affairs, other than that the defense was obviously successful, in view of the Heights being still in Gen. Sigel's possession.

Whatever damage the enemy may undertake in their present movement must be quickly effected, or they will meet with such opposition from the forces now moving upon them from the west as to silence all apprehension about the result.

THE CALL ON GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 5.

The President informs Governor Seymour that the rebel forces eastward, from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, have invaded Maryland and Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points; that the public safety requires a call upon the State Executives for a military force to repel the invasion, and he calls upon the State of New York for 12,000 militia, as its quota, to serve one hundred days.

HARRISBURG, July 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for 17,000 infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for 100 days, unless sooner discharged, I, A. G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this, my proclamation, in response thereto, and I do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania to come promptly forward as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service. It is apparent that the enemies of our Government, in desperation, are threatening us with armed force, in hopes that the army of Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon citizens of this Commonwealth capable of bearing arms to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State at Harrisburg, this 5th day of July, in the year 1864.

(Signed.) ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Operations in Gen. Grant's Army to Saturday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

Your correspondent with Gen. Grant's army sends the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SATURDAY, July 2, 1864.

The Richmond papers of yesterday have accounts of the disaster to the Wilson raiding expedition, from which it appears our forces encountered Hampton's cavalry, and Finnegan and Mahone's brigades of infantry, sent to intercept them by Gen. Lee. The rebels claim 1,200 prisoners.

Capt. Magruder of the regular artillery was killed, and Capt. Fitzhugh captured in the fight at Stoney Creek. Gen. Wilson is resting his command proper near Fort Powhattan.

A large caravan of contrabands managed to escape and come in with him. The rebel cavalry cut down mercilessly all they captured.

The officers of the expedition express a great deal of surprise that the fight on Stoney Creek was heard at Gen. Meade's headquarters twenty-four hours before any assistance was started out.

Our batteries on the right yesterday afternoon shelled Petersburg and the railroad bridge most vigorously from about 4 o'clock until dark.

Gen. Hinks has been obliged to relinquish the command of the colored division on account of disability arising from old wounds.

Passengers on the mail boat Highland Light report that, day before yesterday, Gen. Grant sent a demand for the unconditional surrender of Petersburg, but the answer was not known at City Point when the Highland Light left. It was believed, if the demand was not complied with, that a reasonable time would be allowed for the removal of the women and children before the town was attacked. They also say that appearances indicate lively work.

The Richmond *Examiner* of June 23d says: "The Yankees have commenced moving the torpedoes in the James River, and the obstructions recently sunk by themselves in Trent's Reach." The *Examiner* thinks there is no doubt that Grant is preparing for a grand attack.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th says: "Information was received here yesterday that about 400 Yankees and Tennesseeans, under one Capt. Birk, came over into Western North Carolina on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th, captured Camp Vance, at Morgantown, and took 300 junior reserves prisoners."

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana General Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

A number of families of Southern refugees have arrived here, destitute of everything. Gen. Carrington has given them temporary quarters at the Fremont barracks.

Three cars for the street railway have arrived, and the iron is on the way. Mr. Catherwood, the President, expects to have the cars running this fall.

The term of service of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th regiments expires this month. Most, if not all, have re-enlisted.

The 28th Ohio, now here, will leave for home next week, having served out their three years.

The Fourth passed off quietly. The veteran corps, stationed at Camp Burnside, gave a fine dress parade last evening.

Political matters are dull. The address of the German Union Club of Philadelphia to the German Club of this city is exciting great interest. It will have a good effect.

The crops look fine since the recent refreshing rains.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The War on the Lower Mississippi—The Situation Below Memphis—Gen. Grover's Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 4, via CAIRO, July 5.

Col. Winslow, commanding the 2d brigade of Grierson's division cavalry, has been skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Roddy, almost continually since Thursday last, with signal success. The field of operations has been in the section of country between Lagrange and Corinth. From developments made last week, it has been demonstrated that the rebel army of the Mississippi is concentrating in the vicinity of Corinth, which place is now held by Gen. Roddy's division of cavalry. Gen. Forrest has his headquarters at Tupelo, Miss. Gen. Lee is at Meridian, while Buford, rebel, is conscripting at Ripley.

The intention of the enemy is not probably to make aggressive movements, so much as to protect the grain growing sections of Northern Mississippi from Federal incursions.

A skirmish on Saturday near Saulsbury resulted in the driving in of our pickets by 200 of the enemy, but a detachment of cavalry being sent to reinforce the pickets, the rebels were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed, whom we buried. Our picket line was re-established at night, and all was again quiet.

We have thus far taken about thirty prisoners, but have not lost a man killed, wounded or missing.

Col. Karge, of the 2d New Jersey cavalry, has started out on an expedition, but where to is locked in the brain of our commanding General.

There is no news from below, as all steamers on the lower river have been seized for the Government transportation, as also have all those at this port.

There is a terrible flutter among Generals here just now. Gen. Brayman has gone to New Orleans. Gen. Hatch is here. General Sturgis goes to Kentucky to-morrow.

General excitement is here looking after news from the front. You may look for exciting news in a day or two from White River.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Late private advices from Port Hudson state that the rebels are active in that quarter.

Brig. Gen. Ullman is in command of all the negro troops in that department. Thirty-five regiments are at the headquarters at Port Hudson. The troops there are in excellent health. It is reported that Dick Taylor crossed Atchafalaya River on June 5th, and that an engagement ensued. No particulars.

Gen. Canby is expected at Port Hudson on the 15th.

On last Sunday night, the 19th inst., Gen. Grover's division of the 19th Army Corps embarked at Morganzia on board of ten transports. They proceeded on an expedition up the Mississippi, and landed at Fort Adams. When last heard from they had penetrated about fifteen miles into the interior. There are numerous speculations at Morganzia as to the objects of the expedition. It is estimated that Grover's command embraces some ten thousand men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Secretary—Treasury Matters—Last Hours of Congress—Public Measures Passed and Lost, or Laid Over.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1864.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past, and then opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law, and,

WHEREAS, Immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress said insurrection and rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public good may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and

WHEREAS, Said insurrection and rebellion still continues, endangering the existence of the Constitution and Government of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia, and

WHEREAS, On the 15th day of September last the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States, in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, or soldiers or seamen, enrolled or drafted, or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land as naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or rules of articles of war, the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against military or naval service; and

WHEREAS, Many citizens and officers commanding the national armies report that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky, with a purpose of inciting rebel forces to renew said operations of civil war within said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety, therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and the laws, do hereby declare that in my judgment the people of said State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents who have on several occasions entered said State of Kentucky in large force, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, and have not only disturbed the public peace, but have overborne civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State.

[At this point the text of the Proclamation becomes tangled, as if the wires had not got over the 4th of July, and the following postscript closes it in a very unsatisfactory manner.—EDS. TRIB.]

Postscript.

NOTE.—The President's Proclamation will be repeated in the morning. It has not gone to any cities west of Buffalo to-night.—OPERATOR.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

Mr. Fessenden was sworn in and entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury this morning. Secretary Fessenden is consulting with men whose business experience makes their advice valuable with respect to the financial policy. He will not decide upon the proper course to pursue until he shall have fully weighed their suggestions. Some of the shrewdest of these with whom he has talked think that he will seek to retrench the number of varieties of national currency as well as its aggregate amount, and confine the issues as far as possible to greenbacks. It is expected that the advertisement for a new loan will soon appear, proposals for which will not be hampered by the restrictions attached to that for thirty-three millions, which has just been withdrawn.

Work in the printing bureau of the Treasury Department was suspended last Friday, Superintendent Clark telling his employees that he should await the pleasure of the new Secretary before resuming, and adding that, in his opinion, there would be less work for his bureau hereafter than there had been under Secretary Chase. Fifty of his workmen are supposed to have been captured by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, where they were spending the 4th of July.

GONE DOWN TO THE ARMY.

A number of Senators, including Chandler, Wilkinson, Sprague, and two or three Representatives, have gone to visit the army before Petersburg.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The new pension bill retains Foster's amendment placing the wives and families of colored soldiers on the same footing, in respect to pensions, as those of white soldiers.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The freedmen's bureau bill, to which was attached Trumbull's amendment repealing so much of the confiscation bill as limits the forfeiture of real estate to the life time of the owner, was postponed by the House to next session.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The amendments to the naval appropriation bill prohibiting the coast-wise slave trade and giving negroes the right to testify in the United States Courts, were retained in the bill by the Conference Committee, and are therefore passed. The bill was signed by the President.

The failure of the House to pass the joint resolution allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Commissioners to examine into the question of taxation and revenue, is of no particular consequence. The Secretary has power, under existing laws, to detail persons for that service, and the resolution may be regarded indicative of his purpose to do so.

Senator Hale is understood to be a candidate for the nomination in the Congressional district represented by Gen. Marston. The friends of Gen. Marston are confident, however, that he will secure it.

The project for a new building for the Department of Agriculture, for which the Senate voted $100,000, was killed in the Conference Report upon the bill to which it was attached, and that department will occupy rented rooms at an expense of $3,500 per year.

The vote of the House on agreeing to the conference report of the bill amendatory of the enrollment law, was yeas 65 to nays 50.

The bill to encourage emigration was finally passed by both houses. It provides for appointments of a Commissioner of Emigration by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be under the Secretary of State and have a salary of $2,000. His duty shall be to collect full and accurate information in regard to soil, climate, mineral resources and agricultural products, rates of wages and prices of labor in different portions of the United States, and, also, the means of communication and the wants of agriculture.

The bill appropriating $700,000 to reimburse Pennsylvania for expenses incident to Lee's invasion, was killed in the Senate by the addition of amendments for the benefit of other States, amounting to many millions of dollars. It will come up as unfinished business next session; and a bill passed both houses providing for settlement of claims of all loyal persons in loyal States, whose property has been taken by the army in a regular manner.

The East Tennessee Railroad bill has gone over to next session without much prospect of a final passage.

A CLEAR CASE AGAINST J. B.

The question is already raised in some circles relative to the possible demand upon England for Semmes and those of the pirate crew carried off by the yacht Deerhound.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—At 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. At noon Mr. Fessenden attended a Cabinet meeting.

FROM MADISON.

Death of a Gallant Wisconsin Officer—The 4th at Madison.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

Adj't Gen. Gaylord received a dispatch from Washington to-day announcing the death of Col. John A. Savage, of the 36th Wisconsin regiment, at that place, from the effect of wounds received in battle before Petersburg.

There being no celebration here of the eighty-eighth anniversary of our national independence, the day passed off quietly, our citizens enjoying themselves with pic-nics, fishing, &c.

There has been a steady rain this afternoon, with good prospects for more.

FROM EUROPE.

News by the City of Baltimore—The Kearsarge Sinks the Alabama—The British Yachters Save Semmes—A Glorious Naval Achievement.

NEW YORK, July 5.—By the City of Baltimore we learn that the pirate Alabama has been sunk by the United States war steamer Kearsarge. Nine were killed and twenty pirates wounded.

The pirate left Cherbourg on the 19th to engage the Kearsarge, and attacked her nine miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes. Both vessels made seven complete circles in maneuvering, at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. The Alabama was sunk. Captain Semmes and a part of the crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand.

Before leaving Cherbourg the pirate left sixty chronometers, his specie and ransom bonds there. No one was killed, and only three seamen slightly wounded on the Kearsarge. She landed the wounded at Cherbourg. The vessel sustained but little injury.

Semmes declined a public dinner at Southampton, and went to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioner. Three of the Alabama's officers and six of her crew were landed at Cherbourg from a French pilot boat, also several from the British ship Acton.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Globe* says the Alabama made two attempts to board the Kearsarge; but her commander out-maneuvered Semmes, and finally sent a projectile right through the Alabama's boiler; then, seeing what occurred, he brought all his guns to bear on the pirate in a concentrated broadside from starboard, and made a breach of four yards in length under her water-mark, when she began to sink rapidly.

It is stated that the Kearsarge captured 68 of the officers and crew of the Alabama. Semmes publishes a statement that he had nine killed and twenty wounded. He charges that the Kearsarge continued firing after the Alabama had struck her flag.

The Dano-Germanic conference yesterday accomplished nothing. A proposition for arbitration was rejected. The conference is regarded as a failure. It was supposed that hostilities would re-commence on the 27th of June.

MARKETS.—Cotton on the 23d was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm, with an upward tendency. Provisions steady. Produce steady. Consols closed at 89⅞@89⅞; Illinois Central, 36¾@35; Erie, 52@54.

The Kearsarge is a screw steamer, sloop-rigged, of the third rate, 1,031 tons' burthen, and mounts seven guns. The following is her list of officers:

Captain, Charles W. Pickering, New Hampshire.
Lieutenant Commander, Thos. C. Harris, Pennsylvania.
Surgeon, John M. Browne, New Hampshire.
Paymaster, Joseph A. Smith, Maine.
Midshipman, Edward E. Preble, Maine.
Chief Engineer, William H. Cushman, Pennsylvania.
Boatswain, James C. Walter, Pennsylvania.
Gunner, Franklin A. Graham, D. C.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Latest from Little Rock and Vicinity.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Upwards of 300 rebel prisoners arrived by the steamer Gladiator, from Little Rock, yesterday, in charge of a battalion of Merrill's Horse, veterans on furlough, and they left for Rock Island last night.

Officers from Duval's Bluff, Ark., on the 30th ult., say that Shelby had not returned to Clarendon, but it was thought he would do so.

Gen. Carr reached Duval's Bluff on the 30th. Marmaduke is still south of the Arkansas River, ten miles below Napoleon. His force consisted of his own brigade and Dockery's and Cobell's, about 6,000 men, and six or eight pieces of artillery. There are no rebel artillery between the Arkansas and White Rivers, and only three companies of guerillas. Apprehensions of a siege at Little Rock are much diminished. But one brigade of rebels is on the Saline River. The design of the rebels is evidently to cut Steele's White River communication, which, however, will be very difficult to do; but if it should be done, Duval's Bluff and Little Rock have three months' provisions, and White River is patrolled by tin-clads, supported by land forces.

A sawmill in Marshall burned last night. Loss $10,000.

At the Government sale of cotton, yesterday, 570 bales sold at auction at $1.37@1.43, averaging $1.40.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Conflagrations on the 4th of July.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 5.—There were some 30 fires yesterday from fireworks. Five large buildings, the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Worcester street, and five dwellings on Grand street were destroyed, beside heavy damages to some ten other buildings is the result of one fire. Loss about $350,000.

FROM SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 5.—The Bethesda Water Cure, International Hotel, and all the buildings between the Crescent and Clarenton Hotels are destroyed. The Prescott, Union, and Congress Hotels are not burned, as erroneously reported.

The Grand Trunk Calamity.

NEW-YORK, July 4.—Respecting the extent of the disaster on the Grand Trunk Railway, at Richelieu Bridge, the Government Emigration Agent, at Montreal, supplies some particulars, which may be considered authentic. He says that the number on the special train conveying the emigrants to Montreal was 475, number brought into Montreal first night 384; leaving to be accounted for 91; dead bodies recovered 88; leaving unaccounted for 3; of the 384 two since died, and the body of the conductor was recovered on Friday, so that the total loss of life so far, according to this calculation, would be 91. The ones unaccounted for may be either dead or still in Quebec, where the balance of the passengers by the Neckar remained.

An Old Landmark Gone.

BOSTON, July 3.—On Friday afternoon, Hon. Josiah Quincy died at his residence in Bainbridge, Mass. He was at the time of his death 92 years and 6 months of age. Mr. Quincy was born at Boston on the 4th day of February, 1772, nearly four years and a half before the Declaration of Independence. As a lawyer, an orator, a judge and a writer, he was justly distinguished. He succeeded in everything he undertook, and died respected and honored by all.

A Prominent Citizen of Cincinnati Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—R. B. Bowler, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of this place, and President of the Kentucky Central Railroad, was run over by an omnibus and instantly killed yesterday afternoon. The horses attached to the omnibus took fright and ran away, and ran over the deceased, who was crossing the street.

A Railroad Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 5.—The *Bulletin* says there is a strike for wages among the employees of the Reading Railroad and some of its lateral branches. From the fact that no coal is arriving in the city to-day, it is presumed that the strike is general along the entire length of the road, and upon all its branches. The officers of the company decline to give any information upon the subject.

Loss of a Store Ship.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamship Courier, from Boston, for New Orleans, was totally lost on the 14th of June on Leonard's Keys, Bahamas. The small arms, rigging, etc., were saved and sent to Nassau. Commander [illegible], the officers and the crew were saved, including sailing master Edwin A. Pratt, of Boston, Engineers Sampson and Snow, and Paymaster Brown, who has arrived here.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 5.—The steamer United States, from New Orleans on the 27th, has arrived. Capt. Chas. Bulkley and others of Gen. Banks' staff are passengers.

The steamers Mississippi, George Washington and Yazoo arrived out on the 25th ult.

A fire destroyed a hay warehouse in New Orleans on the 25th ult. Loss $25,000.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, July 5.—The break in the Erie Canal at Frankfort will be closed to-day.

Secretary Fessenden.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The *Tribune* says Mr. Fessenden has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and assumed its duties.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Adjournment on the Fourth—Closing Hours.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* at half past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is believed that all the bills passed by both Houses have been signed by President Lincoln.

The following are the proceedings in both Houses just before the final adjournment:

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 4.

The House bill assessing a special tax of five per cent on incomes was passed.

Much pending business was transacted.

HOUSE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., offered a resolution congratulating our soldiers and sailors on their successes. He hoped that on reassembling here they would see peace restored, and the country in the possession of abundant prosperity, with the rebellion successfully crushed.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEY, of Mass., offered a resolution declaring for the imposition of additional taxes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., objected.

At the close of the session a motion was made to read the declaration of Independence, which was done by the Clerk of the House.

THE 5 PER CENT INCOME TAX.

In the Saturday evening session Mr. Morrill, of Vt., from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill imposing income tax.

It was considered in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

It provides that in addition to the income duty already imposed there shall be levied, assessed, estimated, and collected on the 1st of October a special income duty from gains, profits or incomes for the year ending the 31st of December next. Preceding the time herein named all persons residing within the United States, or citizens of the United States residing abroad, shall pay at the rate of 5 per centum on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars per annum. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary. No deduction is to be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation, or company, or on any salary or pay received.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The *World's* special says: This session of Congress has passed more bills, in proportion to the number introduced, than any preceding one for a great many years, while most all of the measures which have been passed have been of an important character. Both Houses succeeded in clearing the general and private calendars of nearly all bills, besides a large number introduced and passed without any reference. But there were four very important bills passed by both Houses during the prolonged session of last night.

The first was the new conscription act abolishing the commutation clause, which was carried in the House by twelve majority. There were some ten Republican votes against it, and had not so many Democrats been absent, the bill would have been easily defeated. Six New England Republican members voted against its final passage.

The next important measure was the bill for a special war tax of five per cent on all incomes in addition to the regular income tax. The Ways and Means Committee had a severe struggle to get this bill considered, but when the threat of an extra session was held up, all the opposition yielded, and at 3 o'clock this morning it had passed both Houses. While pending in the House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, had to ride his hobby on to the bill in the shape of his old amendment taxing all stocks of liquors on hand. This was carried amid much excitement, in Committee of the Whole, and was then adopted by the House, who then turned about and defeated the entire bill by several majority. A motion to reconsider was carried, and the original tax bill finally passed, without the liquor proviso.

The *Times'* dispatch says: The President remained at the Capitol on Saturday night until a late hour in the room of the Vice President, signing bills and for other purposes. All the clerks of both Houses were kept constantly employed in the facilitation of the business. The Secretary of the Senate, Col. Forney, though confined to his lodgings by sickness, was obliged to endure his proportion of the toil, various communications requesting his personal attention, having been sent to him for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President yesterday signed the following named bills, which have thereby become laws:

An act to correct a clerical error in the law of June 30th, 1864, relating to the Post Office Department.

A joint resolution imposing a special 5 per cent income duty.

An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain damages for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies.

An act making an appropriation to carry into effect an act to prevent smuggling.

A joint resolution explanatory of the joint resolution in relation to the pay of staff officers of the Lieutenant General.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to grant pensions, approved July 14, 1862.

An act further to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes.

An act to encourage emigration.

An act for pay in part for publishing the debates in the *Congressional Globe*, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal a joint resolution granting additional rooms to the Agricultural Bureau, and for other purposes.

The act making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions.

An act for the suspension of the work on the Washington acqueduct.

The joint resolution in relation to professors of the Military Academy at West Point.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION COOPERS.—All the members of the Cooper's Union of Chicago are respectfully requested to meet at the German Theater to-night at 8 o'clock, the 6th of July, 1864. As there is very important business to be transacted a full attendance of the members is requested. Per order of the Board. Society No. 1 Coopers' Union.
jy6-m404-1t-lsp JOSEPH SANTA, President.

NOTICE.—Shavings and Sawdust for HORSE BEDDING, &c.,
TO GIVE AWAY, at
Lamb & Harvey's Planing Mill,
jy6-m439-1t Cor. Polk and Beach Sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED.—I have purchasers for several Dwelling Houses and Lots on the South or North side. Also, applications for business property, improved or unimproved. Parties having property for sale will do well to leave descriptions with SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. jy6-m388-1t-1stp

BRICK SMOKE STACKS.—The undersigned is prepared to build brick smoke stacks as cheap as iron pipes can be furnished. Boilers built and repaired, also all kinds of masonry. Country work promptly attended to. Address Post Office Box 3276, or call at house 58 Blue Island avenue.
jy6-m466-1t J. & W. McMILLAN.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.
FOR SALE
The cargo of Schooner Rosabelle, containing 130 m feet superior Canada Stock Boards, and 5,830 Lath, expected to arrive immediately. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner of Ohio and Franklin streets.
jy6-m481-1t

WANTED.
A lad that writes neatly. See Tribune, April 9th. The young man unable to get that situation because of poor penmanship should send $1 to THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill., and get the copies that will enable him to practice to write neatly. jy6-m419-1t

$33,000,000 LOAN WITHDRAWN.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 2d July, 1864.
The notice for proposals for Loan, dated 25th June, 1864, for $33,000,000, being the amount of unaccepted offers, under the notice of June 8th, is hereby withdrawn. All proposals received at this Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, and upon the proper order, upon which the two per cent deposit will be refunded. GEORGE HARRINGTON,
jy6-m468-3t Acting Secretary of Treasury.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
The fame of Everitt's Art Gallery 137 Lake st., has reached even to the Army of the Potomac. A brother of Gen. Grant on his way from visiting the General called and had his Cartes de Visite taken this morning. Copies may be seen at Everitt's.
WM. M. EVERITT, Prop'r.
RAY NIAS, Operator. jy6-m419-1t

COACH DOGS.—Two real English full blooded Coach Dogs, five months' old, can be seen FOR SALE for a few days, at
107 THIRD AVENUE.
They are extra nice and cheap. [illegible]

INDIANA HOUSE AND LOT
AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th, 10 A. M.
A desirable residence on Indiana avenue. Lots 24 and 25, block 82, section 27, township 39, range 4, will be sold at the north door of the Court House, as above. Title good, and sale by decree of Court in partition.
THOS. B. BRYAN,
jy6-m433-2t Special Commissioner.

IF YOU DON'T WANT YOUR Dogs poisoned or shot, take them to
NOBLE & CO'S
Notion and Toy Bazaar,
And procure him a
DOG MUZZLE.
CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
175 LAKE STREET,
ap20-e31-1yms SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL. This popular Institution (the only Military School in the Western States) is now organized as a Public Institution and will open its Fall Session September 8th, 1864.
[illegible] of young men and lads over 12 years of age [illegible]. For Circulars and particular information, address the President, Col. D. S. COVERT.
Reference is made to Gov. Yates, President of the Board of Trustees; [illegible]
[illegible]

GOODRICH'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE for Ontonagon and intermediate ports. The splendid side-wheel steamer
"PLANET,"
Capt. BEN. WILKINS,
Will leave Howe's dock, first below Rush street bridge, for the above and intermediate ports, on Wednesday, July 6, at 7 p. m. For freight or passage apply to F. D. HOWE, Jr., Agent. Office and dock first east of Rush street bridge.

BOOK & STATIONERY STORE
FOR SALE.
The stock and fixtures of a Book and Stationery Store, situated in one of the finest business places of the Northwest [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.
TWO RACES WEDNESDAY JULY 6
Purse and Stakes, $300.
H. Campbell enters bl. s. "Harry Clay."
W. D. Peabody enters s. m. "Dayton Belle."
O. W. Dimmick enters s. m. "Lib Dimmick."
Purse $150.
O. W. Dimmick enters ro. m. "Carrie," to wagon.
R. A. Smith enters b. g. "Dick Turpin," to harness.
Geo. Manser enters b. s. "Gen. Grant."
MILE HEATS, BEST 3 IN 5.
Horses start at 3 o'clock. Admission $1.00.
jy6-m469-1t J. G. DWEN, Secretary.

Wrought Iron Skeleton Frame Plows,
COMBINING LIGHTNESS WITH STRENGTH,
Durability and high finish in a more eminent degree than any other.
Agents wanted in every town in the Western States. Dealers in flour are requested to send for descriptive circular and price list.
WM. S. YOUNG & CO.,
Cor. of Indiana and Franklin st., Chicago, Ill.
jy6-m436-1w-st

BUCKEYE MOWERS from the manufactory of
C. AULTMAN & CO.,
CANTON, O.
For four weeks past I have been obliged to refuse orders for these celebrated Mowers, and hundreds who wanted them have been obliged to wait or buy inferior kinds. I am now receiving a fresh stock, and, till the end of the season,
Can Ship Instantly on Receipt of Orders.
Price, One Hundred and Thirty Dollars each, delivered at depot in Chicago.
Terms, cash.
Machines shipped to all parts of the country on receipt of price. Agents supplied as usual.
HENRY B. TAYLOR,
General Western Agent,
jy6-m450-3t-st 233 Lake st., Chicago.

QUESTIONS!
QUESTIONS!
QUESTIONS!
THAT
Concern Every One to Answer.
Are you bald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation of the scalp?
Are you troubled with dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or Salt Rheum?
Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want a dressing?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend?
Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft silky and lustrous, the Human Hair?
If so, we warrant
CLARK'S
Distilled Restorative
FOR THE HAIR!
To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public.
It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5 and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents. [illegible]

CHICAGO TURBINE
WATER WHEEL
Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets.
The best in use. Send for Circular.
Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths
AND ALL
MILL FURNISHINGS.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Foot of West Washington st., Chicago.
Post Office Box 274. [illegible]

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Influenza and Sore Throat.
Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption.
Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded.
LORD & SMITH
GENERAL AGENTS.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1864.
WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS. Candidates must be Graduates of some Regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon General. The Board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans.
ALSO WANTED—HOSPITAL STEWARDS FOR COLORED TROOPS. Candidates must possess a fair English education and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from [illegible] to [illegible] per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters. Term of service 3 years.
JOS. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
—FOR—
Warming and Ventilating
Public Buildings, Private Residences, Seminaries, Churches, Greenhouses, &c., &c. This Apparatus stands unrivalled for its Effectiveness, Healthfulness, Durability, Simplicity and ECONOMY OF FUEL.
MURRAY & GOLD,
114 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
Also, Agents for Brown's Patent Weather Strip and Window Bands, which totally exclude dust and cold in Summer, as well as cold, wind and rain in Winter from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

NEW MUSIC FOR CHOIRS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
H. M. HIGGINS,
117 Randolph Street, Chicago.
SOFTLY NOW THE LIGHT OF DAY.... Price [illegible]
THE DAY IS PAST AND GONE.... Price [illegible]
By Prof. H. R. PALMER.
FAR FROM MY THOUGHTS AND JESUS, SAVIOR OF MY SOUL.... Price [illegible]
By T. C. MORSE.
[illegible]

ROOFING PITCH
AND FELTING.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 and 207 South Water street, corner of Wells st.

FLINT & THOMPSON
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO
No. 92 LASALLE STREET,

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted	[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
Fixtures	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
Remittances and Cash Items	[illegible]
Due from National Banks	[illegible]
Due from State Banks	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand	[illegible]
Circulating Notes of this Bank on hand	[illegible]
Circulating Notes of State Banks on hand	[illegible]
Checks on City Banks on hand	[illegible]
Lawful Money of the U. S. on hand	[illegible]
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	[illegible]
Less not yet issued	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]
U. S. Deposits	[illegible]
Due National Banks	[illegible]
Due State Banks	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Discount	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
	[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK.—I, E. E. Braisted, Cashier of First National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.
SEAL Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1864.
FRANKLIN HATHAWAY, Notary Public.

CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO, OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
On the morning of the
FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1864.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	[illegible]
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]
U. S. Deposits	[illegible]
Due National Banks	[illegible]
Due State Banks	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Profit and Loss	[illegible]
	[illegible]

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
Current Expenses	[illegible]
Cash Items and Checks on other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Due from Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Revenue Stamps	[illegible]
Premium on U. S. Bonds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand	[illegible]
National Bank Notes	[illegible]
State Bank Notes	[illegible]
Other Lawful Money	[illegible]
	[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss. I, Edward I. Tinkham, Cashier of The Second National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
SEAL Sworn to and subscribed before me this Fourth day of July, A. D. 1864.
FRED. MEYER, Notary Public.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Monthly statement under the 34th section of the National Currency Act, of
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.

Average amount of loans and discounts for month ending July 2d, 1864	[illegible]
Average amount of specie for month ending July 2d, 1864	[illegible]
Average amount of other lawful money for month ending July 2d, 1864	[illegible]
Average amount of deposits	[illegible]
Average amount of circulation	[illegible]
Amount due this Bank available to redeem circulating notes	[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK.—I, Edward I. Tinkham, Cashier of The Second National Bank, Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWD. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
SEAL Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of July, 1864.
FRED. MEYER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
Due from banks and bankers	[illegible]
Due from National Banks	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Legal tender notes	[illegible]
U. S. Notes and revenue stamps	[illegible]
Bills of solvent banks and checks	[illegible]
On city banks	[illegible]
Remittances	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the U. S. to secure circulation	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the U. S. for other purposes	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand	[illegible]
Expense account	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Total resources	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	[illegible]
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	[illegible]
Profits and loss	[illegible]
Due to banks and bankers	[illegible]
Due to Treasurer of the U. S.	[illegible]
Due to depositors	[illegible]
Total liabilities	[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK.—On this [illegible] day of July, 1864, personally came before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said county, Ira Holmes, Cashier of Third National Bank of Chicago, who being duly sworn, on his oath says that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said Bank on the morning of the [illegible] day of July, 1864. Subscribed and sworn this day and year above written. JAMES MACKENZIE, Notary Public, Cook Co., Ill.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF CHICAGO.
Designated Depositary.
QUARTERLY REPORT.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	[illegible]
Discounts	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Interest and Discount, including premiums on U. S. Bonds	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Due other Banks	[illegible]
Due other parties	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
	[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct report of the condition of the Bank on the morning of July 4, 1864.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of July, A. D. 1864.
SEAL FRED. MEYER, Notary Public.

CONDITION OF
THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
Of the State of Illinois, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1864.

Notes and Bills discounted	[illegible]
Suspended Debt	[illegible]
Banking House	[illegible]
Other Real Estate	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
Current Expenses	[illegible]
Taxes paid	[illegible]
Remittances and other cash items	[illegible]
Due from the following National Banks:	
First National Bank of Boston	[illegible]
Second National Bank of St. Louis	[illegible]
Due from other Banks, as follows:	
Gilman, Son & Co., Bankers, New York	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand	[illegible]
Other U. S. securities	[illegible]
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of this Bank	[illegible]
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	[illegible]
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Other lawful money	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Capital Stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
United States Deposits	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Discount	[illegible]
Exchanges	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Profit and Loss	[illegible]
	[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK.—I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
SEAL Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifth day of July, 1864.
H. H. HAMLIN, Notary Public.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, [illegible]
Room 11, [illegible] Block, [illegible] Street,
Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1864.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, July 8, 1864, for furnishing the following subsistence stores, to be delivered immediately: [illegible]
[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased at Advanced Prices.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
W. S. MORSE, Agent,
[illegible]
P. O. Box [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The campaign drags slowly. The success achieved is not commensurate with public expectations. When our two armies opened the ball on the first of May, people predicted that Richmond and Atlanta would be taken before the 4th of July. Because they are still in rebel possession men become gloomy and shake their heads, and some grew faint-hearted and weak at the knees. But our cause has met with no disaster. No crushing defeat has been sustained.

Our armies have pushed the rebels back step by step. Sherman is within sight of Atlanta, and Grant within cannon shot of Richmond. True, we have suffered heavy losses; but so have the rebels. If we have lost the most in killed and wounded, they have lost the heaviest in prisoners, and the aggregates nearly balance.

But is the campaign in danger of ending in failure? It need not. There is a sure preventive, and the specific consists of more men. In the closing hours of Congress it amended the conscription act, by repealing the money exemption clause, and authorizing the President to draft men for one year, after giving fifty days notice for volunteering. Let the President make a call for 400,000 men forthwith, and as fast as they can be raised let them be forwarded to Grant and Sherman. A steady stream of reinforcements should be poured into those armies for the next three months. Good campaign weather continues until the middle of December. Before that time the rebel forces can be pounded to pieces, when the rebellion will collapse.

The rebels have placed in the field their last man. They can send forward no more reinforcements. Their merciless conscription has forced into service the whole male population between sixteen and sixty. That army can be overcome and destroyed by sending to the front one-quarter of the able-bodied men who have not yet fired a shot during the war. It is wrong, it is cowardice, to leave our brave boys to fight it out unaided. They will do all that heroes can accomplish, but too much must not be asked; impossibilities should not be expected. Human effort has limits.

Congress passed a war tax of five per cent on all incomes over $600, during the year 1863. The money will be appropriated to pay bounties to those who volunteer before being drafted. Who will object to paying this tax? Certainly no man who has a love of Union in his heart. We believe that it will be cheerfully paid. Those who are allowed to stay at home should pay, and not grumble. The rebellion can be put down, if our people will make one-quarter of the sacrifice to save the Union that the rebels have to destroy it. Let Grant and Sherman be reinforced. No time should be lost before calling for men.

PLOTTINGS ABROAD.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* in Paris writes as follows:

> The secessionists are constantly gaining ground in their attempts at corrupting and controlling the city of New York. They have collected there enough money and men of talent to be able to pursue their work systematically. Agents have gone from here as well as from England for the purpose, and they profess to have money enough to control, through the press and otherwise, one-half the population of the city. It is those agents also who are filling the European press with false reports on the progress of the war and on the situation of affairs at the North.

It cannot be hidden from any observing person who knows what loyalty to the country means, that the great rebellion has its Northern wing, and that this is as busily employed, and as earnest and intent upon destroying the nation by the success of the rebels, as is Jeff. Davis himself. It does not of course suit the purposes of these parties to announce their true connection, nor their objects; for that would defeat them at once. They claim, on the other hand, to be the very pink of loyalty to the country, but are only unfriendly to this Administration and its peculiar measures. But the peculiar measures of which they complain are those which are used in putting down this rebellion by force of arms—the only way in which it can be put down. And yet this foolish cry suffices to blind many unthinking and unobserving persons.

But in Europe the disguises are thrown off, and their plottings are comparatively in open day. "Democracy" here, becomes Secession there; and Secession is rebellion. One, therefore, in the position of the *Times'* correspondent has a better chance to see the machinery of the rebellion than a loyal person here, where the gearing is all covered with pretenses.

That New York city is the especial theater of their plottings is no secret even here. The mob there a year ago was only an attempted diversion in favor of the rebel army in Virginia. Nor does the outcry of such journals as the *World*, because some conspirator, whose zeal has outrun his discretion, is seized and put beyond the power of mischief, deceive any but the simplest. The assumption of such journals is, that this is a free country, and anybody may help the rebellion as much as it pleases them, and to interfere is grievous tyranny. Provided you do not go to Virginia, where the armies are, you can overthrow the Government if you are able, and must be let alone while doing it. Such assumptions cannot be admitted. The rebellion may make itself strong in New York; but it cannot proceed to carry out its measures. There are prisons and there is hemp for overt treason, no matter where it shows itself.

BLOCKADES AND SUPPLIES.

It is a matter of profound regret and chagrin that the navy of the United States cannot blockade one rebel port, so as to render egress and ingress impossible. Practically, there is now but a single port which is of much use to the rebellion. As to Charleston, it is closed. Of Mobile, we hear nothing in the way of transactions. Wilmington is the headquarters of the rebel trade; and if we may believe the accounts that reach us, the number of vessels which arrive and depart, are many upon every favorable night—if indeed every night is not favorable for the purpose. Cotton goes out, and all manner of goods allowable come in. We say allowable, because the Confederacy prohibits the introduction of all articles of luxury, or which are deemed unnecessary; counting as such sugars, spirits, cigars, and many others. Of all that goes and comes the Government takes a portion for itself, the army, and the war. And such is the effects of this trade, that the rebel army has all it wants in the way of arms, ammunition, clothing, and medicines. In fact, such is the provision which John Bull, through sympathy and cupidity, makes for his friends, the rebel army has never been so provided for since the the war began, as it is with the present campaign.

It was the case for a couple of years or more, that the navy performed its work with great efficiency, and obtained a prestige of success which not only flattered us as a people, but gave augury of further successes in quelling the rebellion. But of late it seems to have fallen out of notice as an efficient arm of aggressive service, and to have lost ground in its work of blockade. It is not to be supposed that the Navy is not doing a great deal of useful work—and perhaps it is doing all it is capable of. But in the public eye it has lost ground. There would be, however, no disposition to complain, on account of its non performances, did it enforce the blockade as the country has the right to expect of it. There are vessels enough by this time, it would seem, to shut up with a continuous line of ships, any port in the country, so that nothing could go in or out without running over them. Of course the English build fleet vessels, and paint them mud color, and run in on dark nights. But cannot we build swift vessels, too? In former days we have been their equals not only, but their superiors in swift navigation. It was not left to this war to discover that mud turtles would not catch sky-larks, nor snails outrun eagles. The folly is his who sets them at the undertaking.

We have had a good deal of talk about starving the rebellion, and most people think of that word as applying to food only. But it has reference to want of supplies of all kinds which go to support a war—to food, to clothing, ammunition, arms, equipments, and medicines. With an efficient blockade, such a "starvation" is not only possible in an efficient degree, but is a natural and rational endeavor. But, of course, if we allow them intercourse with the whole world, they will not be the fools to starve in a hurry. We do not know whether anything is to be done about it, or whether the Navy Department adopts the philosophy of the merchant, whose molasses was, through defective stoppages, escaping to the floor, and whose reply to the information of its running away was, "let her run."

☞ Major Merritt, formerly holding the position of Engineer-in-Chief in the United States gunboat service, has fallen heir to an estate valued at $2,500,000. The circumstances under which the patriotic Major met his good fortune are very peculiar. It appears that having resigned his position, he was tendered another by the English Government as superintending engineer in one of their Navy-yards, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. Her uncle, Hon. W. H. Merritt, member of the Legislative Council of Canada, urged him very hard to accept the position, in opposition to the wishes of another uncle, Charles Merritt, of Portland, Maine, who had always taken a deep interest in him. The Major seeing then a prospect of a war with England, promptly decided against accepting the proffered position. This action, while it gave offense to his Canada uncle, it seems, pleased his Portland relative so well that he made him his sole heir to an estate amounting to the handsome sum of two millions and a half of dollars.

JOHN BULL RAMPANT.

The recent debates in the House of Commons on American affairs show a commendable desire on the part of a certain amiable English-Irishman, the Marquis of Clanricarde, to pick a quarrel with us if possible. His humanity is so shocked by the "terrible and unnecessary carnage" involved in this contest that he proposes as a remedy that Great Britain shall join in it. We presume the Fenians would like nothing better; but in what way that would diminish the "awful carnage" it would bother any but an Irish Marquis to tell. The Marquis was troubled that arms could be shipped to the Northern States with impunity, while if ships were fitted out to prey on Northern commerce, they were forthwith threatened with war. Earl Russell explained that arms were merchandise, and could by law be freely shipped to either belligerent, while the arming and manning of a vessel of war in British ports against our commerce was an act of war. The Marquis was still unhappy and thought that at least Irishmen ought to be prevented from being enlisted into our armies. But no law exists to prevent able-bodied Irishmen from leaving the land of "harp and song," and of British cottonocracy and oppression and, either enlisting in our armies or settling on homesteads as they choose. So the Marquis was obliged to cork up his wrath for the present.

A New York Milliner and a Chicago Gentleman.

The New York *Herald* says that the ravages of the foreign *modistes*, or dress makers, are spreading terror and dismay in many families, by their extortion. Attracted hither by the news of the large amounts of money that contractors' wives and daughters spend, they suppose we are all contractors. France is the glorious land of their nativity. In Paris it is the custom for the dressmakers and milliners to make out their bills for twice the amount that they agree to take or expect to get. But there the custom is understood, and merely gives piquancy to the interviews between Madame and the *modiste*. But here the custom is not understood, and therefore has caused trouble. Some of our people actually paid these newly imported persons the full amount of their first bills. Astounded at this, they charged, on the next occasion, double what they were paid before, and so increasing in geometrical ratio, they have gotten to stupendous figures. A gentleman from Chicago received a bill for four dresses. The dresses averaged in cost fifteen dollars each. Cut and made and ornamented with a wilderness of frippery, the dressmaker's charge for each dress was one hundred dollars. It is singular what the result may be when, in a case of this kind, a man sets out to find the original bill—that is, to find out what the price of the real labor done would have been if the French fashion monger had not, by the liberality of her customers, been induced to double her bill so many times. We are actually acquainted with an instance in which a milliner sent in a bill for eight hundred dollars that, upon argument, was reduced to seventy-five dollars; and the milliner was glad to get the seventy-five.

☞ Apparently ingenious "dodges" to escape the draft do not succeed in Massachusetts. The other day a young man in Chicopee had all his front teeth extracted, although they were perfectly sound. He was drafted after all. In Amesbury, one Morse, who was drafted in July, 1863, had eight teeth extracted to secure exemption, which he obtained, but the fact becoming known to the Provost Marshal a few days since, Morse was arrested, held to service, and assigned to the artillery, without the privilege of paying commutation or furnishing a substitute. He was sent to Galloup's Island on Tuesday. The Springfield *Republican* says a foolish conscript in Dalton cut off the index finger of his right hand after he was drafted, supposing he would be exempted for it. But when he came to visit the Board of Enrollment he was accepted and sent to camp.

☞ Ballard, the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post*, says that an *on dit*, all the way from Washington, intimates that the Union army is likely to be reinforced by the accession of a personage whose name is quite familiar to the public, and whose ambition, it is said, inspires him to don the uniform and shoulder the musket, in defense of the flag. This coming man is no less a person than Master Robert Lincoln, the President's son, who will graduate in a few days at Harvard, and whose entrance upon military life is confidently and with reason expected. It is said that Mrs. Lincoln would prefer that Robert should select a more pacific branch of business; but this is the day of destiny, and there seems to be an eminent fitness in our finding the son of President Lincoln ready and anxious to take his turn in any capacity, among his fellow countrymen, to drive rebellion into the last ditch.

☞ The *Aigle des Cevennes*, (France,) says that the worst anticipations of the breeders of silk worms in that district have been realized. The crop of silk is decidedly worse than that of last year. Some few growers have been fortunate, but taken altogether the result has been disastrous. The seed received from Bucharest was the worst of all; the seed brough from other countries produced some worms, but the result was anything but satisfactory. In many cases they were so mixed that they are incapable of improving the breed in France. The growers of silk are of opinion that it will be necessary in future to rely on the seed received from the remote parts of China, and they expect that the government will adopt measures to supply a sufficient quantity.

☞ The question of the removal of the State House from Concord to Manchester is exciting much attention in New Hampshire. The Legislative Committee, to which the subject was referred, is divided upon the question. The majority report that the capital remain in Concord, and that the city lay out a new street south of the Common, and contribute $150,000 for improvements of the present building. The minority report advocates the removal of the capital to Manchester, if the citizens will raise $350,000 for a new State House.

☞ A substitute broker enticed a foolish young fellow from Boston to Concord, New Hampshire, the other day, where he induced him to consent to go as a substitute for $100, with the promise that as soon as he was enlisted "he should marry a beautiful young lady who was worth $10,000." The surgeon questioned him and detected the fraud, and about that time the broker was missing.

Great Destruction of Property at Louisville.

[From the Louisville Journal, June 30.]

One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever visited the city of Louisville occurred Friday morning. At 2½ a. m. the flames were discovered issuing from the windows and roof of the centre building of the fine four story block on the north side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

The bells sounded the alarm, and the sharp quick tones thrilled the sleeping city. The fire engines were soon in readiness, and dashed with rolling, thundering echoes rapidly down the streets to the scene of conflagration. Capt. Paul, the Chief of the Fire Department, soon had the engines placed in effective positions, and steady streams of water were poured upon the burning mass. The fire was under strong headway, and the progress of the flames was hard to resist. The building was used by Dr. Magruder, Medical Purveyor, as a store-house for immense quantities of medicines. Among the lot were many barrels of alcohol, which fed the flames so rapidly that with a bluish tint, they curled high and spread with uncontrollable fury. The fire extended right and left, and soon the extensive liquor establishments of John B. McIlvaine & Son and J. T. S. Brown were enveloped in one fearful, hissing blaze. The gallant firemen worked with untiring energy, but they were unable to subdue the blazing fire. It was but a short time before the entire block of eight storerooms was enveloped in one scorching sheet of flame. As soon as the fire was communicated to the liquor barrels it became fearful, wildly grand, and wholly uncontrollable. Higher curled the hissing flames, and they seemed to mock with hellish glee the efforts of the firemen. Steadily the streams of water kissed the sheet of flames, yet more furious raged the conflagration. The barrels burst and the liquor flowed upon the pavements and rolled with one fearful bluish flame down the descent to the river bank. The volumes were irresistible. The fearful rolling fire swept everything before it. The buildings standing in the rear of the main block, were thus added to the conflagration.

From half-past two o'clock until six in the morning, the fire raged with uncontrollable fury. The walls of the building began to totter and fall, and the firemen began to gradually grow masters of the situation. After the flames were once under subjection, they were prevented from spreading farther, and by constant efforts during the forenoon, the fire was reduced to a smoulder. The destruction has been fearfully great. It is thought that $1,000,000 will not cover the entire loss.

The principal sufferers are John B. McIlvaine & Son, liquor store; J. T. S. Brown, liquor store; John Slimm, furniture establishment; Francis McHarry, cement and lime dealer; J. J. Hier, pump shop; Dr. Magruder; loss to Government, and various other parties. We have no accurate list of each individual loss, and therefore will offer no guesses.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Enrollment and Reconstruction Bills.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3, 1864.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Conference Committee's report of the bill on the amendment of the Enrollment law, was first rejected in the Senate yesterday, by three majority. An hour's excited debate followed, in which Morrill administered a most severe rebuke to Carlile and Hendricks, for their course on the subject, and the motion was reconsidered, and the report therefore was adopted by 18 to 17.

Conness and Van Winkle changed on the first vote. Anthony, Clark, Chandler, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson.

Nays—Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle Harlin, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Lane of Ind., McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull.

The absentees were Brown, Collamer, Dixon, Grimes, Hardin, Howard, Nesmith, Richardson, Ten Eyck, Sprague, Cowan, Wright, Hicks.

The bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. The President may call for any number of men as volunteers for respective terms of one, two and three years. Such volunteers, or their substitutes shall be credited to the township, ward, &c., toward the quota. Substitutes and every accepted and mustered volunteer for one year shall receive $100 bounty; for two years, $200; for three years, $300—one-third of the bounty at the time of muster, one-third at the expiration of half of the term of service, and one-third at the expiration of the term of service. In case of his death in the service, the residue of the bounty goes to his widow; in case there is no widow, then to his children; in case there are no children, then to his mother, if she be widowed.

SEC. 2. If quotas are not filled within fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to relieve any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call, under provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective sub-divisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

SEC. 4. Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers shall be assigned to organizations from their own States, and as far as possible on their own selection.

SEC. 5. Any person under sixteen years of age, received or mustered without the consent of parents or guardian, shall be immediately discharged upon the re-payment of the bounty received by him. Officers knowingly enlisting or mustering such person shall be dismissed the service with forfeiture of pay and allowances, and be subject to court martial.

SEC. 6.—Drafts shall be for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill quotas.

SEC. 7. Drafted persons shall be allowed transportation to place of rendezvous.

SEC. 8. All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have retired from said service during the present rebellion, and have not been credited to the quota of any town, district ward, and State, by reason of their being in said service, and had not been enrolled prior to Feb. 24th, 1864, shall, upon satisfactory proof of residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to quotas of their place of residence.

SEC. 9. Drafted men absent from home shall be notified as soon as possible, but shall not be determined deserters till reasonable time shall be given them to return.

SEC. 10. The existing law is not changed in respect to persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms.

The report was agreed to by the House last evening.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate, after adopting on Friday night as a substitute for the House reconstruction bill, the amendment introduced by Mr. Collamer, which provides that no State which has been rebellious shall be entitled to vote for election, or to be represented in Congress until the President shall proclaim, under an act of Congress, hereafter to be passed, that it is out of insurrection, reversed its action yesterday, and receded from its amendment, thus adopting the House bill entire. The change was wrought by absentees. The Collamer substitute was adopted by one or two majority.

Yeas for the House bill reconstruction bill: Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Foot, Harlan Harris, Howe, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—18.

NAYS—Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Henderson, Hendrick, Lane of Ind., McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle—14.

ABSENTEES—Brown, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Hicks, Howard, Johnson, Morrill, Nesmith, Richardson, Willey, Wright—17.

The bill as passed provides for the appointment of a Provisional Governor for each rebel State, with the same pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General; such Governor, as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, to direct the United States Marshal to enroll all the male citizens of the United States resident in the State, and to require of them the oath of allegiance.

In case a majority of the persons enrolled shall have taken the oath, the provisional Government shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect a delegation to the Convention for the re-establishment of the State Government. Citizens who are in the military service are to be allowed to vote at their headquarters for delegates. No person who has held office, or voluntarily borne arms under the rebel usurpation, is to be allowed to vote for a delegate, or to serve as a delegate to the Convention.

The Convention is required to declare the submission of the State to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to incorporate in its Constitution a provision disfranchising all who have held offices, except ministerial or military, below the grade of Colonel under the usurping power.

A provision prohibiting involuntary servitude, in guaranteeing universal freedom, and a provision forbidding the recognition or payment of any debt created or sanctioned by the usurping power. The people of the State are to vote for or against the Constitution so framed, which, if adopted, shall be certified to by the President, who, after obtaining the assent of Congress shall recognize the Government as established.

Senators, representatives and electors may be chosen from the date of such recognition, and not before the Convention shall be dissolved; if it refuses to establish the State Government on the above conditions, another may subsequently be called in the same manner until recognized by the United States.

The provisional Governor in each State is to see to the execution of the United States laws and those of the State before it went into rebellion, save that those relative to slavery shall not be enforced. All persons, with the above exceptions, shall have the qualifications of voters under this law, for delegates to the Convention until recognition. The Provisional Government to assess and levy taxes as they were required to be levied in the last fiscal year before the rebellion. All persons held to involuntary servitude in rebel States are declared forever free, and if restricted of their liberty hereafter, to be discharged on *habeas corpus*. The persons convicted of restraining them to be punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment.

Every person hereafter holding office, except those merely ministerial or below the grade of Colonel is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

MANUFACTURING SYMPATHY FOR REBELS.

Dead Men Converted into Bone and Tallow—A Hideous French Story.

NANTES, France, June 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: I think that the enclosed translation will astonish your readers, and show them to what maneuvers the *foreign enemies* of the American Republic have recourse to prejudice the people against the United States.

There are two leading papers in Nantes, namely, the *Phare de la Loire*, out of which I sent you a translation some time ago, and which is as much for the North as any paper here, and, besides, we have the *Union Bretonne*, which is—what you can well judge by the enclosed.

If thousands of people are wise enough to laugh at such a monstrous idea, my experience of the French makes it known to me that many believe it, and that black bone and tallow, made out of human bodies, must have been the great topic of conversation for some time. Had they known that your General-in-Chief Grant was once a tanner by trade, we would have a more piquant version of the story.

Respectfully yours, L. S.

[TRANSLATION.]

[From the Union Bretonne, Nantes, June 2, 1864.]

We receive from an honorable merchant of our city the following letter, which we publish under reserve:

> "SIR: You have inserted in the *Union Bretonne* of the 29th of May a fact which has surprised many honest hearts and must have found disbelievers. It is about the refusal, made by the Federal General Grant, of an armistice of forty-eight hours, which was proposed to him by the honorable Confederate General Lee, to bury the dead—a custom respected even by nations the least civilized.
>
> "You don't know, Mr. Editor, the motive that made this General give such a brutal reply to his loyal adversary. I will make it known to you, as the conduct of this infamous Yankee must be revealed.
>
> "At all times the merchants of Europe has been in the habit of receiving from the United States, and principally from New York, tallows of quite a superior quality; but for a long time those tallows have arrived in the European markets quite deprived of their [illegible] and exhaling a fetid odor to the utmost degree. Naturally, the French merchants wrote to their American correspondents to inquire what could be the reason of such a change. Here is the reply: It shows to what point is carried the mercantile spirit of the Northern Americans, the ardent apostles of the abolition of negro slavery! * * * *
>
> "You must not be any more surprised at the wonderful change in the quality of our tallows, once so good. You must know that since the awful butcheries, qualified by the name of battles, contemptible speculators follow the armies of the North with numerous carts, and after each of these murderous actions, as they all are, these honorable dealers get the dead, stripped of their clothes, which are remitted to the Northern generals, then they load the bodies pell-mell in the vehicles, and drive them quickly to factories, where they put them in enormous boilers to extract the fat, while the carbonized bones are used for sugar refining!"
>
> "This is an awful deed, which makes the hair stand on the head. It is, nevertheless, a deplorable truth, of which more than one commercial correspondent can give the proof in Nantes itself."

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.

How the Stock Gamblers Operate.

AN INTERESTING EXPOSE.

The details contained in the subjoined article, which we copy from the Chambersburg (Pa.) *Repository*, are of such a character that we think they ought to open the eyes of many persons to the disgraceful tricks constantly resorted to by stock gamblers to distract public attention, and depress or raise particular stocks. We think that the mere attempt to lower Cumberland was not all that lay at the bottom of this nefarious conspiracy. It was intended to raise the price of gold, and it is by no means clear that more important parties than those named by the *Repository* were not at the bottom of it:

On Monday morning of last week a man giving his name as Joseph H. Miller, of the Newark *Advertiser*, and representing himself as a Union scout, came here in the Hagerstown train, and while the cars were waiting he gave Mr. Gilmore, the telegraph operator, the following dispatch:

CHAMBERSBURG, June 20, 1864.

Denning Duer, 53 William street, New York—Cumberland must lose twenty before night. Bulletins will chronicle startling events this afternoon.

JOS. H. MILLER, *Newark Advertiser*.

The above dispatch seemed upon its face to be a mere business affair, and Mr. Gilmore laid it aside to be forwarded. After the train left, he sent it to Philadelphia, but in a short time the dispatches given below passed over the wires from Hagerstown, and his suspicions were at once aroused that Mr. Miller was the agent of an association of stock gamblers, who had resolved upon creating a panic in stocks by reporting the invasion of Cumberland Valley by the rebels, and he held the Hagerstown dispatches here and stopped Mr. Duer's dispatch to Philadelphia, until the military authorities could be consulted about them. The dispatches signed "Union Scout" and "Scout" were, he ascertained, all sent by Miller, and the fact that he was giving information of a rebel raid in this valley, and passing the headquarters of Major Gen. Couch, the officer in command of the Department, without communicating with him, made it evident either that he was publishing false statements to create a panic, or that he did not want the military authorities to know of the rebel advance.

The dispatches sent from Hagerstown were as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, June 20.—D. H. Craig, Associated Press, New York—Look for important letter from this place by mail. UNION SCOUT.

The same dispatch was directed to be sent to R. L. Davis, *Inquirer* office, Philadelphia. The other one was as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, June 20.—Mayor Mills, Trenton, New Jersey—Last night 2,000 bushels were brought over below Falling Waters, and stored two miles this side Potomac. Eleven thousand more will be stored at same point in a few days as fears exist that the quick mode of communicating is tapped.

Scout will see Curtin in person to-day as to other matters. Winchester has been occupied by the Confederates. Sigel has a force of one-hundred day men at Martinsburg, and Couch is at Chambersburg.

Be the first in market, if you can, as you have news as to contract. Parker's laborers will be wanted to-morrow. SCOUT.

The same man had sent a dispatch through the previous Saturday to a man in New Jersey, stating that "we can get as much grain as we want." The dispatches and facts connected with them were submitted to General Couch, and as the representations of a rebel advance in this direction were wholly false, he very properly suppressed the dispatches, and retained them in military custody, and by permission of the military authorities we give them publicity. It is eminently proper that the people should know how their tranquility has been threatened by reckless gamblers, in a desperate attempt to depress the prices of a particular stock in New York. Had the dispatch been published at p. m. on Monday in New York and Philadelphia, as was designed, a panic would inevitably have followed in Cumberland Coal stock, and before the falsehood could have been corrected, the gamblers would have brought "twenty" below the ruling price.

The Cumberland Coal Company works valuable mines near Cumberland, Md. A combination had evidently been made to depress this stock, and as it would be sensibly affected by rebel possession of Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley, it was arranged doubtless that Mr. Miller should act the part of a Union scout, and at the proper time spring upon the bulletin boards of the cities the "startling events"—that is, positive and circumstantial accounts of a rebel invasion and then the gamblers would go in and fleece the holders of Cumberland Coal stock while the panic lasted. Gov. Curtin was to be called upon "in person" by the scout, and was doubtless to be impressed with the positive information that 2,000 rebels were already in Maryland, and 11,000 more about to enter, for the purpose of invading Pennsylvania, with the hope of inducing him to issue a call for troops and thus add to the general excitement. But Gov. Curtin seems not to have been "taken in and done for" in that way; and Gen. Couch took possession of the neatly arranged dispatches—so the speculation went under, and the gamblers were probably sadder if not wiser men about the time they confidently expected "Cumberland must lose twenty!"

Part of the grand plan was carried out, but owing to the failure of the vital part of the scheme, the little parts that were played were simply ridiculous. It was evidently arranged that a "feeler" was to be thrown out just before the grand telegraphic demonstration of Mr. Miller was to be made, and accordingly the New York and Philadelphia paper of Monday were treated to a dispatch purporting to come from Newark, New Jersey, doubtless from Mayor Mills—stating that the one hundred day men at Trenton were ordered to Harrisburg, and that "a small force of rebels bent on distruction is stated to have entered the Cumberland Valley. They are reported to be the advance guard of a large detachment." The "2000 bushels"—to be rendered 2000 rebels—across the Potomac, was to be posted on the bulletins at 12 p. m. of that day, with the promise of 11,000 more just coming, and thereupon Cumberland coal was to topple for the amusement and profit of the combination of gamblers. Relying upon this, an article appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the next day purporting to be a special dispatch from Hagerstown, as follows:

"HAGERSTOWN, Md., Monday morning, June 20.—During last night a rebel cavalry force of some two thousand forded the Potomac, (which is now very low,) some two or three miles below Falling Waters. The scout who trailed them from Thoroughfare Gap says the remainder, a large force, are near Winchester, which place has been in rebel hands two or three days. No damage has yet been done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or to the telegraph, but the scout says they have the telegraph tapped between here and Martinsburg, and so Gen. Sigel does not use it.

"They will destroy the railroad as soon as the remainder of the command is safely this side. For prudential reasons the enemy is keeping as quiet as possible at present. The force is headed by Mosby, who seems to be aiming only to secure a fresh supply of cavalry horses. The news of the invasion just begins to be whispered in this place. Some persons who became acquainted with Mosby while he acted as Provost Martial here during the Gettysburg battle, seem quite willing to welcome him again. Among others the greatest consternation prevails."

The foregoing dispatch never passed over the wires, but was evidently brought out in Philadelphia by some one who was into the operation and must have imposed upon the *Inquirer*. We have not, as yet, noticed any explanation of it in the columns of that paper.

So ended a grand scheme of a combination of stock gamblers to produce a panic in prices by a carefully laid plan to astound the cities with details of a destructive rebel force in our valley. The stock of the Cumberland Coal Company was a little unsettled by it, but it did not decline one per cent, and the gamblers had only disappointment and expense for their pains.

CROPS—OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The *National Intelligencer* gives the following summary of the forthcoming reports of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops in June.

APPLES.—A good crop in the Eastern and Middle states, but not good in the Western, much of the bloom having fallen off without setting the fruit.

PEACHES.—In the Eastern states the crop promises well; in the Western it is almost totally destroyed, with many of the trees.

GRAPES.—Many were killed to the snow-line on the first day of January, others had the fruit buds more or less injured in the West, but still a fair crop is anticipated.

WHEAT (WINTER.)—The growing condition of this crop is most excellent, except in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, where drought has prevailed, and in one or two other localities, but it was severely injured by the cold of last February, where there was but little snow on the ground. The general injury from the cause is estimated at not less than thirty per cent. As the time approaches for harvesting, this crop in the Eastern and Middle states, however, bids fair to be a superior one.

SPRING WHEAT.—In amount this crop is not quite an average on account of the lateness of the spring and the scarcity of labor, but it is in a very favorable growing condition.

CORN.—The lateness of the spring kept back planting, but the wet warm weather has brought this crop forward very rapidly, and it is promises well at this time. It is nearly an average crop in the number of acres planted, many injured wheat fields having been put in corn.

OATS.—Universally spoken of as the largest and most promising crop of the kind ever sown in our country.

CLOVER AND THE GRASSES.—These are in excellent condition, and the expectation is that the hay crop will be unusually large.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Almost in every State where made there has been a large increase; the quality is spoken of as excellent.

SHEEP.—The condition of this important stock is very good, for it received the best of care. The increase per cent is equal to that of last year.

In the circular just issued inquiries have been made of sorghum, cotton, tobacco, flax, beans, potatoes, hay, pastures, butter and cheese, in addition to some of the crops just noticed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1864.

The demand for money to-day is beyond precedent. With wheat at $2.20 a bushel, corn $1.34, flour $10 a barrel, whisky $1.73 a gallon, and the immense daily transactions at the Board of Trade, it is easy to understand the cause. By a logical necessity buyers, at the kiting prices of last week are desirous of holding on to their purchases so long as a dollar can be obtained, and if they are finally compelled to relinquish their hold, it will be after every avenue of escape through the leniency of bankers has been closed. In the general rush, it is not improbable that many legitimate dealers, who present No 1 records, may have suffered disappointment; but it is the determination of our best bankers that such shall not be the case if possible to avoid it. Certainly no speculator will be accommodated at their expense.

Exchange is more firm to-day, although the demand is not large. The ruling quotations are ¼ discount buying: par selling.

The Gold market has been more quiet and less fluctuating to-day. The range of quotations, as telegraphed to James Boyd, 18 Clark street, was as follows:

10 a. m.	235	12 m	241
11:30 a. m.	240	3 p m	243

Here the market opened [illegible] 230, advanced to 235, and closed quiet but firm. Silver was 20 to 25 cents below gold, as it has no speculative value. Government 7-30's advanced 2 per cent to day, the selling price being at 105¾.

LAND WARRANTS.—There is a very considerable demand for Land Warrants for the purpose of locating lands in the West. Preston, Willard & Kean, Bankers, No. 1 Clark street are buying at the highest market price.

THE NEW $32,000,000 LOAN.—Mr. Harrington, acting Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphs to Luther Haven, Esq., United States Depositary of this city, that the proposals for loan, dated, 25th of June, 1864, for $32,000,000, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice of June 8th, is withdrawn. All proposals received at the Treasury Department will be returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two per deposit will be refunded.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The New York Tribune (money article) of Saturday, says the appointment of Wm. Pitt Fessenden to the Treasury Department gives great satisfaction in financial circles, and parties of the widest difference politically unite in approving the nomination. He is a thorough business man, of ample fortune, and a reputation for integrity never questioned by his strongest political opponents. His accession to the Treasury Department closes the contest which has been carried on between the State banks, the National system and the Government, and at an early day the entire banking and financial resources of the country will be found acting in harmony with the Treasury Department. All his antecedents pledge him to a conservative policy, and the public will be greatly disappointed if he does not at once take active steps toward restoring the currency to a sounder position.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* telegraphs on the 1st inst. the following as the financial views of the new Secretary of the Treasury:

> If Mr. Fessenden is prevailed upon to accept it is understood here that his financial policy will be very different from that of Mr. Chase. Of course it will be impossible for him to depart very widely from the plan heretofore pursued, for a time, at least. From discussions among his friends I gather the following points, as being part of the financial programme of Mr. Fessenden:
>
> 1. A repeal of the gold bill, and all restrictions upon commercial transactions.
> 2. The issue of additional currency, merely to make the money market easier so as to forward the negotiations now pending for loans in the market.
> 3. The establishment of a system of open loans, as a system, for the purpose of supplying the necessities of the government, and to slowly but surely reduce the excessive volume of the currency.
> 4. A stoppage of the war upon the State banks, and an endeavor to get the help of those institutions in sustaining the credit of the government.
> 5. Such alterations in the tariff as will put it more on a revenue than a political basis. A fostering of commerce instead of its destruction.
> 6. As heavy a rate of taxation as the present Congress can be induced to lay upon the country.
> 7. To supply the necessities of government in the absence of loans, the issue of six per cent interest-bearing treasury notes instead of currency.
> 8. Some system of collecting the taxes, whereby there will not be at any one time too sudden a withdrawal of currency, thus embarrassing trade.

UNITED STATES 5.20'S IN ENGLAND.—A London financial circular of June 15th, says:

> In the market for American securities there has during the past week been a continued demand for United States 5.20 bonds on continental account, though the high rate of exchange has caused a decline of about 1 ℔ cent in quotations. For railroad shares the inquiry has been limited, and on the week we have had to note a decline of $5 in Illinois, and $1 in Erie.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, July 5, 1864. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	134¾	[illegible]	Quicksilver	75½	76¾
C. & N. W.	52	52¾	C. & T.	143	141
C. & N. W. (pfd)	85¾	[illegible]	Reading	139½	140
Erie (com.)	115¾	115¾	Hudson River	139	138¾
Erie pfd.	113	113	Ill. Cent.	139¾	[illegible]
C. & P.	112¾	112¾	Ill. 6 ℔ cent war loan bonds	99	
M. S. (com.)	94¾	94¾	U. S. 6 ℔ cent 5-20 coupons	103¾	
M. S. (gtd.)	139	139	U. S. 6 ℔ cent bonds 1881	104	
P. F. W. & C.	113	113¾	U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	105¾	
M. C.	138¾	139¾	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	94¾	
C. & A. (com.)	87	[illegible]	American gold	240¾	246
C. & A. (pfd.)	96	[illegible]			
R. I.	113¾	113¾			
Ill. Cent. scrip	138¾	132			
B. & Q.	131	131			
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]			

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1864.

The receipts and shipments since Saturday last were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS SINCE SATURDAY.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls.	6,141	10,468
Wheat, bu.	71,791	169,173
Corn, bu.	81,338	279,375
Oats, bu.	58,984	84,726
Rye	1,300	[illegible]
Barley	75	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	1,080
Flax Seed	975	[illegible]
Cured Meat	2,190	86,780
Pork	74	5,388
Lard, lbs.	17,078	251,627
Tallow, lbs.	8,415	27,300
Live Hogs	3,993	2,900
Cattle	682	1,014
Hides, lbs.	28,905	123,415
Highwines, bbls.	1,562	4,900
Salt lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	26,182	34,889

Owing to a slight advance in gold, and more favorable news by the European steamer, there was a firmer feeling in the general produce markets to-day.

Flour was held very firm, but the demand was light, and we note sales of only 1,500 brls at $10.75@11.75 for white winter extras; $10.00 for red winter extras; $9.25@9.75 for spring extras; and $8.25 for spring superfine.

Wheat opened quiet, but before the close, under a brisk speculative inquiry, the market became active and closed very firm at Saturday's outside quotations. Upwards of 150,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.98 for No. 2 red winter; $1.94@2.00 for No. 1 spring; $1.90@1.94 for No. 2 spring; and $1.75@1.80 for rejected spring. The market closing firm at outside quotations.

Corn was in good shipping and speculative demand, and the market ruled firm, with sales of 140,000 bushels at $1.32@1.32½ for No 1 Corn, $1.28½@1.29½ for No 2 Corn; and $1.22@1.23 for Rejected Corn—closing weak at $1.32¼ for No 1, and $1.29 for No 2. River Corn was in limited request, with light sales of No 1 at $1.33 afloat, and $1.29½@1.30½ for No 2 afloat.

Oats were in fair demand and firm, with sales of 37,000 bushels at 79@80c for No 1, and 76@78 for No 2 in store—the market closing steady at 79½@80c for No 1.

Rye was quiet, with light transactions at $1.43 for No 2.

Highwines advanced 1@2c per gallon, with sales of 1,400 barrels at $1.68@1.70—closing quiet and steady at the outside quotation. The report that Congress had adjourned without taxing stocks on hand strengthened holders, but a rumor that dispatches were received stating that the bill taxing stocks on hand had passed previous to adjournment, rendered buyers exceedingly cautious.

Provisions were quiet and nominal at $40.00 for Mess Pork, and $38.00@39.00 for Prime Mess. Lard was in fair demand and firm at 17@17½c, with sales of 100 tcs kettle-rendered at 17½c.

Freights were more active, but unchanged—with engagements at 5c for Oats and 7c for Corn to Buffalo.

Salt was active, with sales of about 7,000 brls at $3.25@3.30 for New Saginaw afloat; $3.50 for the same delivered on cars, and $3.00 for old Fine delivered on cars.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

For Three Days Ending July 1.

The market continues very much agitated by the irregularities of the rates of gold and foreign exchange, and very little has been done in foreign. Domestic has again advanced with an active business; several parcels have been turned over three or four times since the upward movement commenced, realizing a profit to the seller on each occasion. Not much business is likely to be transacted in foreign till the exchange market shall assume a more definite aspect, as importers, in the present state of affairs, refuse to name prices. The sales and resales, since our last, include 700,000 lbs at [illegible]@1.10c, chiefly at [illegible]; 50,000 pulled, [illegible]; 100,000 lbs California, in lots picked up among the trade, [illegible] for burry up to [illegible] for very choice; [illegible] bales Mestiza, [illegible]; [illegible] Constantine, (a resale) [illegible]; [illegible] Cape from second hands, [illegible]; and sundry small lots of other foreign, together with 5,000 Texas and Mexican, on private terms.—[Shipping List, 2d.

NEW YORK GROCERY MARKET.

For Three Days Ending July 1.

From the N. Y. Shipping List July 1, 1864.

COFFEE.—There is an improved demand for Rio, both for export and on speculation, and, with a further large advance in gold and exchange, prices must again be written 1c ℔ lb higher on all grades. West India, also, is wanted for shipment, and a general advance of [illegible] ℔ lb has taken place—the market closing quite buoyant for all descriptions; the reaction in gold, yesterday, having taken place after business hours. The sales are 1,000 bags Rio, per Carl 15th, 2,400 Escape and 4,500 per another vessel, all for export, and 2,500 per Conrad, on speculation, on terms not made public; 94 Jamaica, [illegible]; 88 St. Domingo, 41; 200 mats Java, 46, cash; 2,000 bags Laguayra, for export, 355 Costa Rica, [illegible] St. Domingo, 80 Rio, 59 Maracaibo, and in Boston, for export hence, 100 Cape and [illegible] Jeremie, on p. t.

Stock in New York, July 1—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Rio, bags	145,285	121,077	105,177	178,000
Ceara		4,283		
Maracaibo	7,000	13,500	3,700	17,725
Laguayra	4,100	3,135	580	13,200
Bombay				
Singapore	1,148			
Java	8,325	7,500	1,357	1,085
Java, mats		22,975	14,392	
Jamaica, bags		346	108	1,964
Savanilla		1,190	550	2,800
St. Domingo		2,050	790	5,370
Costa Rica	900	3,119	900	5,0[illegible]
Porto Rico				2,107

FISH.—Dry Cod continue in demand at full prices; sales 2,500 qtls George's at 7.25. Mackerel remain firm at previous rates, but the business is still entirely in a jobbing way. Pickled Herring quiet; smoked do are firm, with a reduced stock; sales have been made at 45 and 38c for Sealed and No 1, cash.

FRUIT.—The demand for Foreign Dried is quite light, but with largely increased cost, as represented by the unprecedented advance in Exchange since our last, holders are very firm, and yesterday prices were decidedly in sellers favor. [illegible]

MOLASSES.—Is in improved demand, and the market has been pretty active at an advance of [illegible] per gallon. [illegible]

Stock in New York, July 1:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Muscovado, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muscovado, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RICE.—Is in active demand, chiefly for parcels in bond, and prices are [illegible] [illegible]

Stock in New York, July 1:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Carolina, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India, cleaned, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do uncleaned, bags & mats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPICES.—It is generally understood that the new tariff goes into effect without the expected increase in the rates of duty, prices, however, are generally well supported, owing to the extraordinary advance in gold. [illegible]

SUGAR.—The market retains the same general features noticed in our last, [illegible] We again advance our quotations on all descriptions of raw about 1c ℔ lb. At the close [illegible]

fair refining was quoted 20¾c, and good refining 21c. Refined Sugars have been less active, but prices continue to tend upward, the advance since our last being [illegible] per lb on Hard, and 1¼@2 on Soft. We quote other than Stuart's, Hard [illegible] [illegible]

STOCKS IN NEW YORK, JULY 1.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cuba, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Croix	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, bxs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manila	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Batavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Domingo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TEA.—Holders generally have withdrawn their stocks for the present, and the business, in consequence, has been light; prices, however, still tend upward. We have only to notice sales of 1,000 half chests Oolong, from first hands, and 1,500 do, from second hands, at advanced prices.—[Shipping List, 2d.

WOOL.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 4th.]

MARSHALL.—July 1st.—Dickey & Son and A. D. Hyde & Co., of this place, are giving [illegible] for wool. Very sharp bidding; no No wool in market. It all seems to be $1.00 wool.

BATTLE CREEK.—July 1st.—30,000 lbs of wool were taken here yesterday at [illegible]. Very little taken at less than $1.00. Most of the large clips are still in the hands of the wool growers. The buyers in market are J. M. Ward, Onkly & Badgly, V. P. Collier, L. C. Kellogg, Dr. Wm. White, Hinman C. Buckly, Burnum, Bacon & Co.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1864.

LUMBER—There is still a large demand for midding and first class lumber, far beyond the present inadequate supply. Good cargoes are in spare supply with a large demand.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Three Bells, from Menomonee, Kirby & Carpenter's Mills, sold by Bickford, 145,000 feet lumber, ¼ strips, at $23.00; cargo Jenny Bell, from Manistee, sold by Bickford, 100,000 feet lumber, strips at $23.00, mixed at $23.00; cargo brig Fashion, from Menomonee, sold by Bickford, ¼ strips, at $23.00; cargo schr. Petrel from Kalamazoo, sold by A. Carter, largely strips, at $21.50; cargo schr. Ross Bells, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 40,000 Oak on contract, at $25; cargo schr. Gates, from Pentwater, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 113,000 coarse lumber, mixed at $18.50.

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	$50.00@55.00
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do.	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1864.

The Chicago Dry Goods Market quotations to-day show a general appreciation of prices over Saturday's price list, in accordance with the general rise in New York. This list will compare most favorably with the New York Jobbers' quotations, as published in Saturday's *Economist*, although made up four days later, on a continually rising market. The business here in Dry Goods is quite active, taking into consideration the season of the year, which may be regarded as the very dullest:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Appleton, 4-4	[illegible]	Amoskeag, A	[illegible]
Atlantic, A	[illegible]	Massachusetts, 4-4	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Medford	[illegible]
Cabot, A	[illegible]	Portsmouth, 4-4	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Pepperell, O	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	" R	[illegible]
Indian Orch'd, W	[illegible]	" E	[illegible]
" B. B.	[illegible]	Pocasset	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Stark, A	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Waterville	[illegible]
" N	[illegible]	Pepperel, 10-4	1.35
" L	[illegible]		

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—[illegible] Market dull and inactive. Prices firm and unchanged.

HOGS.—Receipts of [illegible] at the various yards 1,933 head. Entered sales [illegible] [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of grain reported in this market report are on a basis of [illegible] in store, unless otherwise stated.

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT.—Market firm and active. We quote:

Bar Lead	$13.00@15.00
Pig Lead	13.50@13.50
Shot, bags 25 lbs	[illegible]
Duck Shot, 25 lbs	3.75@4.00

LIME AND STUCCO.—Market generally active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Lime in bulk	$1.25@1.50
Lime in barrels	[illegible]
Water lime	[illegible]
Rosendale cement	[illegible]
Michigan stucco	[illegible]
Nova Scotia stucco	[illegible]
Plasterers hair ℔ bu.	[illegible]
Marble dust ℔ brl	[illegible]
Land plaster ℔ brl	[illegible]
Clarke's cement ℔ brl	[illegible]

METALS.—Tin has been more than usually active, and owing to advanced prices in New York rates have been firm and high. Copper in small demand but firm at quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—There is a fair and healthy demand for marine and home trade. At present quotations prices rule firm. We quote:

[illegible]

CARBON OIL.—The market during the past week has been more than ordinarily excited. The supply has been limited, with a fair demand. Prices continue firm and advancing. We quote:

[illegible]

OILS.—During the week Linseed Oil has been in active demand, with light supply, and prices have advanced to [illegible] ℔ gallon. We quote:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—Received since Saturday, [illegible]. The market during the past week has been very firm, but not active.

Mess Pork.—During the week about 5,000 brls have changed hands at [illegible]—an advance on the week of $1.00@2.00 per brl—closing nominal at that price.

Prime Mess Pork.—During the week the sales have been light at $38.00@39.00 at which rates the market closes nominal.

Bacon.—Hams are in good demand and firm at [illegible] for canvassed sugar-cured.

Lard.—There is a fair speculative demand for round lots of prime Steam Lard at 17c, but it is generally held at 17@17¼c. Kettle-rendered Lard is very scarce and firm at 17¾c.

The following are the closing quotations of all kinds of Produce:

[illegible]

POULTRY.—In small supply, with an active demand. We quote:

[illegible]

POTATOES.—There has been a deficient supply of good qualities. Prices rule firm at previous quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

POWDER.—There is little demand; the market remaining quiet. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

PAINTS.—Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

Spring, in store, at $1.79; 1,400 bu do at $1.79; 5,000 bu No 2 Red, in store, at $1.90. At the close the market for Spring Wheat was firm at $1.90@1.93 for No. 1, and at [illegible] for No. 2.

CORN.—Received since Saturday, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Owing to reports of an export inquiry at New York for corn, the market during the week has ruled unusually active, and prices close at an advance on the week of 2c per bushel. The following table shows the transactions and range of prices for the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN CORN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

TO-DAY the market ruled firm and active at Saturday's prices. [illegible]

OATS.—Received since Saturday, [illegible] bu; shipped to-day, [illegible] bu. The market during the week has been active, but irregular—advancing at highest 80c for No. 1, and falling as low as [illegible]; but closing steady at last week's quotations. The following table shows the transactions during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN OATS DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

TO-DAY the market was steady and moderately active. [illegible]

RYE.—Received since Saturday, 1,300 bushels. The market during the week has ruled more active, and steady at $1.40@1.45 for No 1 in store, closing quiet and nominal at $1.43. TO-DAY the sales were: 400 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.43.

BARLEY.—Received since Saturday, 75 bushels. There is very little doing in the Barley market, and prices are almost entirely nominal. During the week a few cases of No 2 Barley in store were made [illegible], and it closes nominal at that range.

ALCOHOL.—Unsettled and nominal at $3.40@3.45 ℔ gallon.

ASHES.—Nominal at 8½@9c for pots in tierces. Babbitt's Pure Potash in tin cans are steady at 19c.

BUTTER.—Received since Saturday, 26,182 lbs; shipped, 34,889 lbs. The market closes quiet with a downward tendency. We quote:

[illegible]

TO-DAY the sales were: 31 kegs Prime at [illegible]; 13 kegs Choice at [illegible].

BEANS.—Quiet and nominal at $2.25@2.50 ℔ bu.

BROOM CORN.—Quiet but firm. We quote:

[illegible]

BROOMS.—Market generally active. Prices firm with an advance upon last week's quotations of 25c ℔ doz. We quote:

[illegible]

BEESWAX.—The market is in fair supply, with a moderate demand. [illegible]

BRICKS.—Supply only equal to necessities of the old contracts. For present demand the market is ill supplied, and prices rule firm. We quote:

[illegible]

BAGGING.—There has been a fair amount of activity in the market during the past week. The constantly rising prices which have been quoted by the Dry Goods market has considerably strengthened prices, and upon Seamless Bags and Flour Sacks our revised list of quotations shows an advance. We quote:

[illegible]

COALS.—Market very active with an advance during the week of 50c on hard and soft Coals. We quote:

[illegible]

CANDLES.—The extreme prices of the raw materials has again given to prices an upward tendency. Upon the several grades of Stearine, Paraffine and Tallow Candles, our quotations show an advance [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

Schr James Platt, Atkinson, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Sylvia Morton, [illegible]
Schr Mary, [illegible]
Schr Albatross, Parker, Menominee, [illegible]
Schr C B Bailey, King, [illegible]
Schr Beloit, Powers, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Persia, Huger, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Telegraph, Gilmuly, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr E. G. Grey, Samme, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr Ellington, Varner, Muskegon, [illegible]
Schr H. Rand, McKay, Packard's Pier, [illegible]
Schr Carrie Woodford, Upham, Kalamazoo, [illegible] wood.
Schr Aids, Coates, Kalamazoo, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Challenge, Nelson, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Anna Thorine, Anderson, Pentwater, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Echo, Colberg, Pentwater, [illegible]
Schr New Hampshire, Long, Jennings Pier, [illegible] wood.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Jennings Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr H. E. Mussey, Giffery, Green Bay, [illegible]
Schr Gem, Hein, Union City, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr H. Greeley, Hansen, Union City, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr A. Baensch, Alson, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Enterprise, McMillan, Wolf River, [illegible]
Schr Falcon, Wood, Wolf River, 100 cds wood.
Schr Maine, Olsen, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Game Cock, Barnes, Manistee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Dawn, Olsen, Webster's Pier, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Monsoon, Sterling, Hamlin, [illegible]
Schr Live Oak, Dall, Bailey's Harbor, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Elva, Dow, South Haven, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr F. N. Gates, Coldings, Pentwater, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Zephyr, Hine, South Haven, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Freedom, Nielson, St. Joseph, [illegible] cds wood.
Scow L. B. Fortier, McKinzie, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber.
Scow C. C. Butts, Buckley, Green Bush, [illegible] cds wood.
Scow Union, Wilde, Union City, [illegible] cds wood.
Scow G. Ellen, Peterson, White Lake, [illegible]
Prop Alleghany, Boynton, Grand Traverse, light.
Prop C. Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, light.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, light.
Prop F. W. Backers, Forrest, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 14,000 bu oats, [illegible]
Bark Sunshine, Brown, Buffalo, [illegible] bu oats.
Bark Golden West, Carey, Buffalo, [illegible]
Brig Geneva, Somerville, Oconto, light.
Brig Hampton, Marpole, Green Bay, light.
Scow Three Bells, Nibbe, Holland, [illegible] cds wood.
Scow Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, [illegible] cds wood.
Scow Appleton, Bell, South Haven, [illegible] cds wood.
Scow Granger, Long, St. Joseph, 1,800 R. R. ties.
Tug Bierson, Moss, Muskegon, light.

CLEARED..........July 4.

Stmr Milwaukee, Trowell, Grand Haven, light.
Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.

ARRIVED..........July 5.

Stmr Milwaukee, Trowell, Milwaukee.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Alleghany, Boynton, Grand Traverse, [illegible] lumber.
Prop Magnet, Malcomson, Kingston.
Bark Lafrienier, Rumage, Buffalo, 300 m lumber from Traverse.
Bark C R Rosenburg, Horton, Bay City, [illegible]
Brig Mohican, Bosner, Bay City, 170 m lumber.
Schr Magnet, Roberts, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr Petrel, Brewer, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, [illegible] lath.
Schr Mariner, Clydesdell, South Haven, [illegible]
Schr Armada, Bartlett, Green Bay, 175 m lumber, [illegible] shingles.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Brown's Pier, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr L C Irwin, Parsons, Packard's Pier, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Speed, Reid, Pt Sheldon, 60 cds wood.
Schr Buena Vista, Sinnott, Manistee, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Africa, Pierce, Saginaw, 2,300 brls salt.
Schr Czar, Green, Buffalo, 1,000 brls water lime.
Schr Live Yankee, Weille, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Scow Alba, Anderson, Grand Haven, [illegible] lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Scow Fairy Queen, Hollister, South Haven, [illegible] bark.

CLEARED..........July 5.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph.
Prop Galena, Penny, Buffalo, 1,750 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Pheatt, Buffalo, 21,000 bu [illegible], sundries.
Prop Cleveland, Reed, Ogdensburg, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Geo. Foot, Stratton, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Jessie, Larkin, Kingston, 14,300 bu wheat.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 5, 1864—1 p. m.

CLEARED—None.

ARRIVED—Channahon, Lasalle.

Miscellaneous.

DR. WEAVER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

FIREWEED,

Or Humor and Liver Syrup

Is believed to be the greatest remedy ever discovered for the

Removal of Humors in the Blood.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no mineral or poisonous substance whatever; it is entirely harmless, and at the same time powerful in its effects.

☞ This medicine is WARRANTED to cure the following complaints:

Fireweed.....Cures.....Scrofula.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Salt Rheum.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Scald Head.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Stubborn Ulcers.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Rheumatism.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Ringworm or Tetter.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Pimples on the Face.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Chronic Sore Eyes.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Liver Complaint.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Dyspepsia.
Fireweed.....Cures.....Cutaneous Eruptions.

And all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. One or two bottles will cure Chronic Liver Complaint.

THE WARRANTEE.

We are aware that many medicines are warranted, knowing that they will probably never be returned. But we assure you that we do not wish YOUR MONEY WITHOUT GIVING VALUE RECEIVED. We believe it is WORSE THAN ROBBERY TO GET GAIN IN THAT WAY, AND WHEN WE WARRANT THIS MEDICINE, WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. If any one uses the Fireweed for the diseases which we have recommended it for, and is not fully satisfied that it is ALL WE RECOMMEND IT, he can return the bottle to the Agent he purchased the medicine of, and he will refund the money.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any other preparation that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

See that our signature is on every bottle you buy, and that "Dr. Weaver's Compound Extract of Fireweed, or Humor and Liver Syrup" is blown in the bottle; no other is genuine.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Sent by express on receipt of the money. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.

WALKER & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

H. SCOVIL,

76 Randolph street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE AGENT.

jy6-m822 1m TU TH&SAT

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—Term opens October 1, 1864. Course completed in two terms of six months each.

Fees: First year, $15; second year, $5. No charges for incidentals.

Faculty: Erastus O. Haven, DD, LLD., President of the University; Hon. James V. Campbell, Hon. Chas. J. Walker, Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Professors.

Average attendance for the last three years, [illegible]. Send for Catalogues to Prof. Cooley, Ann Arbor. Catalogues, embracing all the departments, may be obtained from the President.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 1, 1864. jy6-m[illegible]

TO STAVE MANUFACTURERS, COOPERS AND OTHERS.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the above persons that he is manufacturing a superior

STAVE CUTTING MACHINE,

An Improvement on Crossed Machine.

Those who are in want of a superior Stave Cutter would do well to call and see the Machine at our establishment,

VULCAN FOUNDRY,

Nos. 467, 469 & 471 South Clark street, between Polk and Taylor sts.

P. O. Box 1627. F. E. WILSON & CO.

The best of reference given for the above Machine. jy7-m878-7t

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.

One pair matched bays, young, sound and fine style—a first-rate team for a family carriage. One pair black horses, a perfect match, fine style, young and good travelers. Also, a pair of [illegible] horses, good travelers, young and sound. Several single horses suitable for family carriages, buggies and team wagons. The above horses have been selected with great care and will be sold at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Call at Stables on Halsted street, between Madison and Washington. jy6-m[illegible]

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

Adjoining the City of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, sixty miles below St. Louis, of two hundred and twenty acres, well stocked with fruits of all kinds [illegible] forty acres in cultivation, fifty in pasture, a [illegible] dwelling house of seven rooms, [illegible] house, &c. and one of the best fruit farms in the [illegible] Address D. C. TUTTLE, Ste. Genevieve, Mo. jy4-m[illegible]

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL..........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 5th of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice President.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

jy4-m[illegible]

LITTLEWOOD & THOMPSON'S WASHING CRYSTAL!

EASE AND ECONOMY IN WASHING.

SAVE YOUR TIME!
SAVE YOUR SOAP!
SAVE YOUR LABOR!
SAVE YOUR MONEY!

This Washing Crystal was invented and patented in London, England, two years back, and is now used in all the principal Laundries, as well as by thousands of private families throughout the world.

[illegible]

SALOON KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

LICENSES

Must be taken out immediately to avoid prosecution.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

Chicago, July 1, 1864. jy[illegible]

CLEARED..........July 4.

ARRIVED..........July 4.

CLEARED..........July 4.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 5, 1864—1 P. M.

CLEARED—None.

ARRIVED—Chenahon, Lasalle.

Miscellaneous.

DR. WEAVER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

FIREWEED,

Humor and Liver Syrup

Removal of Humors in the Blood.

Cures Scrofula.
Cures Salt Rheum.
Cures Scald Head.
Cures Stubborn Ulcers.
Cures Rheumatism.
Cures Ringworm or Tetter.
Cures Pimples on the Face.
Cures Chronic Sore Eyes.
Cures Liver Complaint.
Cures Dyspepsia.
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One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

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LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

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STAVE CUTTING MACHINE,

An Improvement on Crosset Machine.

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FINE HORSES

FOR SALE.

REASONABLE PRICES.

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FOR SALE,

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CAPITAL.........$250,000.

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LITTLEWOOD & THOMPSON'S

WASHING CRYSTAL!

SAVE YOUR LABOR!

SALOON KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

LICENSES.

Special Notices.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 26, 1863.

DR. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS

Sold in Chicago at wholesale and retail by H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.

A Remedy purely Vegetable, yet Infallible.

Such is the Cherokee Remedy, a medicine compounded for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Fluor Albus or Whites in females.

Doctor Thomson

To Clear the House of Flies,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters

Dr. Bigelow,

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The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL relieves aches and pains instantly. For the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, Piles, No relief and hundred diseases, it has no equal. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere. S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Sole Agent. For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake st., Agents.

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness.

DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK.

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HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.

Medicinal.

Pile Remedy.

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A SURE CURE.

Every body is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

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Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

160,000 FARMERS

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen

with Improvements for 1864.

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

F. C. WELCH, General Agent.

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(Successor to JOHN KELLER)

75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ALL CUSTOM WORK, SUCH AS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Orders for ladies and gentlemen's Shoes promptly attended to. JOHN JUNKER.

TURNER & NICOLES,

PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

In connection with our Packing House, we have opened a Warehouse at 111 Madison street, and are prepared to furnish at wholesale, to grocers and dealers, a superior assortment of Meats, consisting of

Choice Sugar-Cured Hams, Shoulders, Bacon, Jowls, Dried Beef.

Smoked, Pickled, or Fresh. Also,

SUPERIOR KETTLE-RENDERED LEAF LARD,

Put up expressly for family use, in tierces, barrels and kegs. Also,

EXTRA MESS AND MESS BEEF, AND BEEF HAMS, PRIME MESS AND MESS PORK,

by the barrel or quantity, and all of our brand and packing, cheap.

Fresh Meat at retail every morning. Country orders attended to. Post Office Box 2164.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Chicago, June 29th, 1864.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, 28th June, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHARLES S. TAPPEN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

RETURNING.

H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

To Contractors.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 28 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., June 28th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 13th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle.

ALL BIDS NOT COMPLYING STRICTLY WITH THE TERMS OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE REJECTED.

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1864.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Full Details of the Assault of the 27th.

HEROIC DEVOTION OF STORMING BRIGADES—THEIR EVENTFUL REPULSE.

Our Lines Advanced and Established.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE SITUATION BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Our army was very compactly disposed along the rebel lines and in such plain view from the towering Kinesaw, that I have a higher regard for the discipline of the rebel gunners since they refrained for so many days from tearing the tompions from the muzzles of their guns, and, in spite of orders, firing every round they could lay hands on. For two or three days, however, preceding the assault, they opened from the crest of the mountain with eight guns, hurling grape and shrapnel in the valley below filled with our army and its material.

Quiet, pastoral Kinesaw was transformed into a volcano, the smoke drifting up in a pearl-gray, pendulous volume, and breaking into graceful garlands as it ascended like the clouds from the lips of a dreamy senorita. Their missiles were not very damaging, the difficulty lying in the fact that the guns could not be depressed sufficiently to play upon our troops at the base of the mountain, while the thousand fields whitened by our wagons, though painfully distinct to their vision, were just beyond the range of their ferruginous bull-dogs. Sometimes their guns would suddenly burst out, after several hours' quietness, with one startling volley, the thunder of the several reports combined in one. Sometimes the lanyards were pulled consecutively, and the throbbing vibrations smote the ear at uniform intervals, and the smoke-clouds from the guns floated up in *echelon*. When the evenings were cloudy the fiery gleam of the guns was caught by the purple nimbus—the drop-curtain of the stars—that hovered behind the crest, and was reflected back to our eyes like a glare of that stealthy, noiseless lightning, that often smears the horizon of a sultry night.

The day preceding the assault there was almost an absolute silence along the lines. No armies ever needed rest more than those that lay so near each other; each apparently disdaining to throw away another shot. Skirmishing was no longer a vivacious pastime, because the enemy could no longer be driven by it from field to slope. The strife could no longer swell to the thunderous verge of battle; fall to a lively racket, or dwindle to the measured pattering which this army, after its experience during this eventful and toilsome campaign, would call a silence. The skirmish was out of date; every soldier felt it to be so, and for once his rifle contained the same charge twenty-four hours.

During the few days of almost tacit truce that preceded the 27th, the strength of the enemy's works, their general conguration, and the probability of their being strongly held, were carefully noted and weighed. The points selected for assault were practicable, and were vitally important to Johnston's safety north of the Chattahoochie. It was decided to assault the rebel right and left center, and at the same time feel his wings strongly, without, however, resorting to storming columns in the latter enterprise. Logan was called upon to furnish four brigades to carry Little Kinesaw, which he selected from his divisions, and placed under the command of General Morgan L. Smith. Newton's division of the 4th Corps was chosen to assault a ridge on the enemy's left center, and a short distance further to the left, a salient in the enemy's line was chosen, which Davis should carry. Accordingly, Sunday night, Davis' division, accompanied by Baird's, which was intended to act as a support, left their position at the base of Big Kinesaw and moved to the right of the 4th Corps, closing up closely on its right flank. There was, in fact, a general extension of the line to the right, every corps moving more or less troops in that direction.

LOGAN'S ASSAULT.

The 15th corps furnished for the assault the brigades of General Giles Smith, General Lightburn, Colonel Walcott, and detachments commanded by General C. R. Wood, from the three brigades of Osterhaus' division. Lightburn was selected to carry the western slope of the hill; Giles Smith to charge it directly in front; Walcott to reach the top through the narrow gorge that divides Little from Big Kenesaw, and Gen. Wood to act as an immediate support. At 8 o'clock, the hour designated for the assault, the brigades pushed boldly out from their trenches, formed in four lines, and in splendid order and at a quick step pushed boldly toward the enemy's works. In a moment our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy, but without pausing, save to kill those who refused to surrender (and there were some stubborn fellows who roundly refused to live any longer), they swept on, behind them the serried lines of our lads, colors flying, and the alignments unwavering. The enemy opened fiercely from Big and Little Kinesaw, but the column advanced in superb order until it struck a swampy tract, covered with a clinging thicket of thorny bushes. Through this, in mud knee deep, the brigades forced their impetuous way, and the necessary disorder of the column was speedily retrieved, when it emerged from this fearful bar to success. Through a tempest of iron the advance was resumed, the troops breaking into a cheer and a run, and dashing over the stony sides of Little Kinesaw without faltering. As the difficulties of the ground increased, the fearful clangor from the enemy's trenches was heightened and became more and more prolonged. Over their yellow rifle-pits the blue tufts of musketry danced wildly, and the whirling spheres of vapor from their masked artillery, curled up as tightly as cocoons, seemed to start out hideously from the foliage of the knob. From right and left, down the slopes of Big Kinesaw and along the ridges to the west of the point of assault, the enemy poured his forces, emptying adjacent trenches to confront us at the point of danger. The brigades charging the flanks of the mountain, subjected to a most cruel and destructive cross-fire after repeated and heroic efforts, failed to reach the crest, and retired in comparative disorder to the best cover they could obtain near the base of the hill. The brigade of Giles Smith, however, dashed ahead, no longer a column but a swarm of men, and poured up to the very crest of the hill, passing over the enemy's first trenches and abatis, where two color bearers fell; but, alas, to find just as they gained the summit, the enemy in another and stronger line, posted on a slight ridge not perceptible until the plateau of the mountain was reached. The fresh line opened with a volley, and the blast of death swelled into a hurricane. The brigade slowly fell back, while the enemy, attempting to pursue, was met by a heavy artillery fire from our trenches and hastily driven back. About fifty men of this brigade took refuge behind a ledge of rocks, where during the rest of the day they dared not expose so much as a finger. Occasionally one or two would attempt to dash down the hill and run the gauntlet, but of all who attempted this not one escaped. At the same time the enemy was unable to come forth and capture them, for every man was covered by a hundred Federal muskets carefully poised on our trenches for their protection.

Under the cover of our artillery a position several hundred yards in advance was fortified and held by the brigades just repulsed. So little were the troops shaken by the failure that General Morgan L. Smith proposed to make another assault at 2 p. m.; but the commanding General refused to permit it. These were the veterans of Vicksburg, and universally they proclaimed the ground charged over infinitely more difficult than that at Vicksburg. The advance position taken left the swampy thicket to the rear, and indeed, included portions of the rifle pits on the enemy's skirmish lines. At noon General Dodge closed upon the left of the brigades, and firing during the afternoon was desultory, the guns on Kinesaw opening occasionally and eliciting a most vigorous reply. In the evening our brass bands played a lively selection of patriotic airs, which must have sounded the least little bit malicious to the Johnnies, who were prone to imagine that we were terribly cut up, in spirits, as well as men.

THE ASSAULT IN THE CENTRE.

Early in the gray of morning the preparations for the assault commenced, the first symptom being an unusually early breakfast. There was no evidence in the movements or bearing of the men that they were soon to essay "the deadly, imminent breach," though they must have been conscious that the task laid out for them was one which none but men hoping to meet death would covet. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the lines were formed—Newton's division, consisting of Generals Wagner, Kimball and Harker's brigades being selected as the storming parties, Kimball's being on the left and somewhat retired to act as a support to the other two. Wagner held the centre and Harker the right. Wood's and Stanley's divisions of the 4th corps furnished supports on the flanks of the assaulting brigades, but they were not engaged and their loss was trifling.

ASSAULT OF WAGNER'S BRIGADE.

This splendid brigade, composed of the 40th Indiana, 57th Indiana, 97th Ohio, 26th Ohio, 100th Illinois, and 28th Kentucky, was thrown into a column of regimental divisions, thus giving the brigade a front of two companies and a depth of thirty lines. The advance regiment was the 40th Indiana, commanded by the fearless Blake. The column was formed in good season, and during the brief respite that ensued before the word charge was given, the men rested in their places silently, and no one would have guessed from their undisturbed faces, that all the latent gallantry of their natures could be aroused and lashed into a fury of heroism during the next ten minutes. Here was a man carefully relacing his shoe, and tucking away the strings, the proposition that forlorn hopes should be well and tightly shod expressed plainly in his movements. Letters were torn and crumpled and thrown furtively aside. Doubtless miniatures came from their hiding places for a moment that morning, but such things are done in the army in profound secrecy. The soldier hates a scene and none more than the purely sentimental variety.

At half past eight the men sprang to their feet, the word fraught with death for many, with glory for all, had that instant been given. Thirty consecutive lines of blue leaped forward with impetuous strides, making their way through the scattered trees and undergrowth in splendid order. Before them, on the crest of a ridge was the silent and to the sight untenanted convex salient of the enemy's works, which they were aiming for. They neared it rapidly, their enthusiasm rising with every step, and their hearts rising high as each indistinct object grew plain, as the slopes of the parapet became a mere furrow, over which it seemed they must go. But the next moment the gates of hell opened in their very faces. A close, concentrated, withering blast of musketry swept over the front lines, leaving it indented but unwavering; with the momentum of a mighty river, the brigade swept on until but two hundred paces—a mere stone's cast it looked—divided the assailants and the assailed. The musketry of the enemy died to a mere pattering—muskets must be re-loaded, and this fact sometimes loses battles. But palisades and abattis must be passed, and with the next rebel volley, fired as the fearless 40th Indiana reached a point within one hundred paces of their works, came a more awful thunder. Squarely in the teeth of the inspired brigade opened a battery of six guns, belching forth grape and canister, every shot ploughing through the devoted ranks, and the thick fumes of their guns enveloping the interval of ground over which our brigade must pass. Every ball from these guns enfiladed sixty men, the column of attack, as I have already said, being thirty lines deep. The front lines shattered to pieces, slackened the furious onset, which brought those in the rear jamming up in one confused mass of men—confused, but still bent on their fearfully grim and bloody task. It was intended when the head of the assaulting column reached a point within pistol shot of the enemy's parapet, to ploy into a column of regiments. This was no longer feasible, for organization was lost, and the whole column was a tightly closed, surging mass of men, ragged at the edges—but all moving one way—toward the enemy.

The rebel battery fired a second volley, completely shattering Wagner's column as a column, the cannon blowing aside every animated thing in their front. Masses of men moved to the right and left of the range of the battery, still bent upon one object. Many struggled up within 30 yards of the enemy's works, some penetrated the lines of palisades and abattis at their base, and a devoted few planted the foot of a Winkelreid on the slope of the parapet, but the assault had failed—failed heroically, in less time than I have taken to relate it. For nearly an hour portions of the brigade held points within fifty yards of the enemy's line, but all such were thinned out by the deadly rifleman, who, nearly secure himself, was at liberty to indulge in the uncommon luxury of gloating over a foe, before firing, with cool, deliberate and unerring aim. As the remnants of the brigade started back, long lines of rebels swarmed from their trenches, pursuing rapidly with infernal yells. They soon swarmed back, and faster than they emerged, when our reserves opened on them with a withering fire of small arms and artillery.

The brigade fell back to the line of works vacated in the morning, leaving over 200 killed and wounded. The proportion of officers lost is larger than the average, and here, as elsewhere during the assault, an unusual number were hit in the head. Wagner's brigade left winter quarters last spring nearly two thousand strong, but it was reduced to less than half that number, over 50 per cent having been killed and wounded during the campaign. Gen. Wagner fought, where he always fights, at the head of his brigade, and his escape from hurt is almost miraculous. Two or three hours after the assault his men were bustling around their camps, making their coffee, having already exhausted conversation on the great topic which the morning had furnished. "Damn these assaults in column," I heard one of them remark as he punched up the blaze under his coffee; "they make a man more afraid of being trampled to death by the rear lines than he is of the enemy. They might do on a marble floor." His comments would offend Jomini or Montecuculli; but the speaker, as a member of one of the advance regiments in the assaulting column, had a clear right to speak his mind.

The heaviest loss in the assault of Wagner fell on the noble 40th Indiana, which sustained nearly one-half the casualties of the brigade. The regiments in the rear suffered but slightly.

HARKER'S ASSAULT.

Harker's brigade held the right of Newton's division, the 125th Ohio, Col. Opdyke, in advance. Like Wagner's it was deployed into a column of divisions, the six regiments forming a column just thirty lines deep. When the bugle pealed forth the clarion note for the advance, the brigade sprang into line, and marched boldly from their trenches, sweeping over the enemy's scattered pickets and gaining the rifle-pits where his skirmishers were posted. The enemy opened a terrible fire of musketry, grape and cannister, but our boys poured into the ravine equi-distant from the hostile trenches, and began to ascend the slope beyond, fast becoming slippery with blood. At this moment, a battery opened on their right, enfilading the column and disordering its lines, without, however, lessening the impetuosity of the lads. Many swarmed to the rebel works, and after vainly endeavoring to scale the works, took lodgment at their base, fighting desperately within reach of each other over the parapet, so close that several of an advanced regiment were dragged over by the hair and captured.

The struggle lasted one hour and twenty minutes, regiment after regiment planting its colors on the ramparts only to be driven back. Harker, the fearless and beloved commander, upon whose shoulder the star had rested but a brief month, fell mortally wounded at the head of his column and died two hours after. No one who saw his cheerfulness on going into the fight, and his glorious bearing during the action to the moment he was hit, would have dreamed that a few hours before he had quietly handed a packet to a comrade not selected for the assault asking him to send it home. "I shall be killed," said he, in conclusion. Stout-hearted, kindly, noble Harker; such souls as yours are the safety of the country. The yawning rent in our forces would have closed when you fell with an instant and thunderous clang, if a type of the richest treasure of the Republic were the only sacrifice demanded. The noble brigade at last fell back, bringing their dying chief with them, leaving a fifth of their number killed and wounded on the field; and to the eternal infamy of the wretches who fought us at that point, several of the latter were made targets of after our troops had retired. Lieutenant Benham, of Harker's brigade, was one of the victims, the infernal devils shooting at him deliberately, as he lay bleeding on the ground between the lines, and hitting him not less than four times. This is the only instance in which I obtained the name, but many who participated in the assault assured me, that other wounded officers were similarly butchered.

Kimball's Brigade, though it did not endeavor to storm the rebel works, acted efficiently as a support, and being, without our trenches and within easy range of the enemy, its loss was scarcely less than that of its fellow brigades. No higher compliment can be paid any body of troops than to say that they endured a heavy fire which they might not return, coolly and without wavering. The loss in the brigade is 193, including Lieut. Col. Chandler and other valuable officers.

THE ASSAULT OF DAVIS.

Your correspondent "Montrose" furnishes the following details of the assault by Davis' Division:

At 8 o'clock precisely the batteries along our whole line opened almost simultaneously upon the enemy's works, and a terrific cannonading followed, lasting for about two hours, to which the enemy promptly responded from Kinesaw, Bald Top and other points on their lines. Hardly had the batteries awakened the foe from his morning slumbers, when Davis' division of Palmer's Corps, who was already in position, with Baird's division of the same corps, and one division of the 20th supporting them, moved forward, leaving Morgan's Brigade in reserve, to be called upon if it was necessary to put in another brigade. Col. Dan McCook's brigade occupied the left, with the 85th Illinois thrown forward as skirmishers while Col. Mitchell's brigade, with the 34th Illinois occupied the left. The skirmishers advanced quite rapidly for a few hundred yards, driving everything before them, until they encountered a heavy abattis, behind which the enemy had sought cover. There they were checked temporarily, until remnants from the brigades were thrown forward, and the work was carried with slight loss. Nearly all the venturesome skirmishers who remained behind the abattis were captured and sent to the rear. Retreating rapidly before our triumphant advance, the skirmishers who escaped reached the interior of the fortifications (which at that point were in the form of a horse shoe, with a hill in the center which prevented their artillery from enfilading our columns) with all possible dispatch.

Meanwhile the veteran regiments of McCook and Mitchell never faltered, but under a very destructive musketry fire, and severe volleys of cannister and grape, moved upon the enemy's works, which they reached and attempted to scale. At the head of their brigades the loud voices of Mitchell and McCook were heard above the din of battle, urging their brave followers to scale the works. Never did men seem to be possessed of more determination, while they appeared to have acquired superhuman strength. But all their efforts were in vain. Under the cover of the works they were comparatively safe; but to scale the rampart was certain death. Dan McCook, I am credibly informed, rendered furious by the frequent vain attempts to carry the works, mounted the work, at the head of his men, but instantly fell back, badly wounded, in the arms of his men. Lieut. Col. Clancy, of the 52d Ohio, also fell slightly wounded under the breastworks, from which he could not be removed.

But while these desperate assaults were being made on the left, Mitchell, brave and determined, was not idle. He, too, was under as heavy a musketry fire as ever rendered a battle field immortal, and his men never flinched. Up, close, almost within bayoneting distance of the enemy, who lined their breastworks with brave and reckless traitors, stood Mitchell's boys, and gave the rebels bullet for bullet. Hardly a man on either side, who mounted the works, now lives to tell the tale of the bloody encounter that has just taken place.

At last Davis, than whom there is no more brave or tenacious division commander in this army, seeing all hope of taking the fortifications futile, retired his command, leaving upon the works and in the intrenchments representatives of nearly every regiment in the two brigades, whose eyes were sealed in the cold embrace of death.

The division at once fell back twenty yards under a galling and deadly fire, carrying with them nearly all the wounded who had fallen on the exterior of the works. Here they fortified, and now confront the rebels twenty yards distant.

The proportion of officers wounded in the assault is quite unusual. I have briefly collected the following, which are but a small portion of the total number:

Col. Dan. McCook, commanding brigade, arm, severely.
Col. Harmon, 125th Illinois, killed.
Lieut. Col. Clancey, 52d Ohio, slightly.
Lieut. Col. Warner, 113th Ohio, arm fractured, severely.
Maj. Yeoman, 121st Illinois, severely.
Capt. Cook, 10th Michigan, mortally.
Capt. Clason, 121st Illinois, severely.
Capt. Neighbors, 52d Ohio, mortally.
Capt. Durant, 113th Ohio, slightly.
Lieut. Watson, 52d Ohio, slightly.
Lieut. Manley, 113th Ohio, slightly.
Lieut. Paul, 52d Ohio, slightly.

The loss of the enemy, of course, is not known. We can only judge from the position occupied by them—believed impenetrable works—that it is lighter than ours, probably by one-fourth. Of one thing there is a certainty, we have many of their dead and wounded, and rarely one escaped who showed his head above the works.

The color bearer of the 27th Illinois, Sergeant Nick Delany, planted his colors on the ramparts, after being wounded, and held them there until again shot, when the colors dropped from his grasp, toppled inside the works, and his body fell into the arms of his comrades, pierced by a rebel bayonet. He died a hero's death.

By noon both armies were tranquil again, the enemy on some portions of the line where assaults were made, permitting us to remove our dead and wounded, which was speedily effected. A series of vigorous assaults had been made, accompanied by demonstrations along the whole line, but the repulse of the former, beyond the loss of many as brave men as were ever marshalled, has but little bearing upon the prospects for Sherman's eventual success. We advanced our lines materially, which could not have been done by any feeble effort; we failed to pierce the lines of Johnston's army, to compass its confusion or destruction. The loss of the enemy, compared with ours, is light for evident reasons. He can not be very joyous that we failed to drive him from a very formidable chain of earthworks, and the comparatively few brigades—ten in all—engaged in the assault, are not crestfallen, for they achieved all that brave men might. Our lines envelop them more closely than ever before; are better poised for a *general* assault, if one should be ordered; and, finally, the spirit of the men is unbroken. They are resolute, earnest, heroic, self-sacrificing, and firmly convinced that their mission sooner or later, is victory, complete and overwhelming. J. W. M.

CASUALTIES.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Capt. Dunn, 57th Indiana.
Col. Silas Miller, 36th Illinois.
Capt. Lalourette, 36th Illinois.
Capt. Jack Kennedy, 86th Illinois.
Lieut. Col. Kerr, 74th Illinois and prisoner.
Lieut. James Rhines, 88th Illinois.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Col. Blake, 4th Indiana.
Col. Walcott, commanding brigade.

KILLED.

Capt. Fellows, McCook's staff.
Lieut. Col. Chandler, 88th Indiana.
Lieut. F. A. Dinim, 101st Illinois.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 6TH INDIANA, SINCE JUNE 4 TO JUNE 26.

John A. Loyd, F, killed.
John W. Newkirk, H, killed.
Corp. John Tooker, K, killed.
Geo. W. Smith, A, severe wound in side.
Alva Miller, A, slight, hand.
1st Sergt. Jasper Burge, B, severe, hand.
D. F. Parker, B, severe, head.
1st Sergt. Mathias Zehor, C, mortally, head.
Virgil Brown, C, severe, head.
Taylor Worley, C, mortally, head.
John C. Freese, G, slight, leg.
John McConnell, D, severe, leg.
John Long, D, slight, side.
John Loyd, F, slight, finger.
Lewis S. Gowers, F, mortally, neck.
Sergt. Henry Miller, G, severe, hand.
A. B. Crippen, G, slight, arm.
Geo. Dixon, I, severe, head.
John B. Speer, I, severe, leg.
Marshal Montgomery, K, severe, hand.

FROM WHITE RIVER.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Queen City.

Shelby Subsequently Driven Off by the Gunboats Tyler, Fawn, and Naumkeag.

[From the Missouri Democrat, July 2.]

We learn from Col. Fenn, who arrived last night on the steamer Platte Valley direct from Duvall's Bluff, the following facts: The rebel General Shelby attacked the gunboat Queen City, No. 26, on the morning of the 24th inst., while lying off Clarendon, on White River, at anchor. The attack was made between three and four o'clock a. m., with a battery of four guns, two ten and two twelve pounders, at a range of about one hundred yards. The combat was terrible for a short time. The machinery of the Queen City was soon disabled, and the Commander, Captain Hickey, commenced dropping with the current, with a view to get a range for his guns, which it was difficult to do owing to the high banks and narrow stream.

After a contest of nearly one hour he was compelled to surrender, previous to which he informed his men, and gave them the privilege of trying the only means of escape (swimming to the shore on the opposite bank,) if they preferred that to surrender.

Many of the men took to the water, most of them reaching the shore in safety. A few were shot in the water. The boat was surrendered to Shelby in a disabled condition, together with about thirty officers and men. Most of the men were colored seamen and of their fate there is no reliable intelligence. The officers were divided into three squads and sent in different directions under flags of truce; one to Duvall's Bluff with Captain Hickey, his pilot and a cabin boy, another to Helena, which had been there two days when the Platte Valley passed; the third not heard from. Upon getting possession of the Queen City, Shelby improved his time by taking her effects ashore as quickly as possible. The paymaster is supposed to have had about $6,000 in money. She had a good supply of clothing, which was appropriated by Shelby's men, as was evident from the amount of rags left on the bank. He also got a 12-pound howitzer, mounted on two wheels, which gave him five guns to hold the point with. At about nine o'clock the same morning he was apprised of the approach of the gunboats Tyler, Fawn and Naumkeag, in convoy of a fleet of ten transports, in command of Capt. Bache, of the Tyler. He having learned of the disaster to the Queen City, through the refugees from her, had ordered the transports back to the bluff, and proceeded with dispatch to Clarendon. On his approach to the bluff, Shelby fired her to make his work of destruction more complete. The explosion was heard many miles, and the Queen City was a thing of the past. Before the smoke had cleared away, Capt. Bache, of the Tyler, Capt. Grace, of the Fawn, and Capt. Rogers, of the Naumkeag (a noble trio), approached. Gen. Shelby had chosen a position to give him battle, and, with a bravery worthy of a better cause, the rebel General, with his men, worked their batteries. Well did they stand the repeated broadsides of the boats, as they ran the batteries; nor was there any apparent flinching on the part of the rebels until the gunboats rounded to, after having run past.

Then came the enfilading fire from a range that gave Shelby's men more than was congenial, and he precipitately decamped to the woods, leaving his prize gun and a considerable of the captured ordnance on the bank to be retaken by our brave sailor boys.

The Tyler received eleven shots. Eight or ten men were wounded, all doing well. The pilot was seriously wounded in the head. Hopes are entertained for his recovery. It is thought there was no one mortally wounded in this engagement on our side, nor do we know the casualties of the enemy's. They must have been severely punished when they abandoned a good 12 pound gun on a light carriage that could have been drawn by four men out of the reach of the gunboats. Gen. Shelby having retired from the river, Capt. Bache collected the wounded and stragglers and brought them to Duvall's Bluffs and communicated with Gen. Steele, and he immediately ordered a force under Gen. Carr to proceed to the scene of action. Gen. Carr with about 3,000 infantry and cavalry, on transports, accompanied by the above gunboats, landed at Clarendon on the morning of the 26th inst., to again contest Gen. Shelby's position. Skirmishing commenced immediately, but it was soon apparent to the experienced commander that Shelby was not disposed to make a stand. General Carr followed him some twenty miles to the interior with slight skirmishing, and having no transportation returned to the river by early marches. The General arrived at Clarendon about midnight of the 28th inst. He captured one 24-pounder gun (that must have been taken from the Queen City after she was sunk, while the gunboats were away with their wounded) and one 32-pounder that he brought with him from the south side of the Arkansas.

Gen. Carr captured one rebel Colonel, wounded, believed to be Col. Schenck, and many wounded were found, but owing to the excessive heat, were left in care of their friends. Our losses could not be ascertained, from the fact that we did not know how many there were taken prisoners; could learn of but five deaths and twenty wounded. There were many cases of sunstroke among them. Lieut. Col. Stephens, of the 11th Missouri cavalry, well known in St. Louis, was carried from the field, supposed to be dead, but he lives to fight another day.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Departure of Captain Hall on His Second Exploration of the Arctic Regions.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

NEW LONDON, June 30, 1864.

Capt. C. F. Hall, Ebier-bing and To-koo-li-to, his Esquimaux friends and guides, arrived here in the City of Boston on Wednesday evening, and at the invitation of Mr. R. F. Freeman, proprietor, put up at the Metropolitan Hotel, having been told that the house and everything in it was at his disposal. After breakfast, Capt. Hall visited the boat shop of Mr. G. W. Rodgers, and found his expedition boat all ready. She is a finely modelled whaleboat, twenty-eight feet in length, five feet ten inches beam, and twenty-six inches in depth. The early part of the day was spent in getting his things on board, and the ship hauled into the stream, preparatory to sailing this morning.

At an early hour the party embarked, and at half past ten o'clock the order was given to up anchor. The windlass was manned, and in a short time the anchor left her muddy bed, and, in a tow of a tugboat, the good old ship, with her precious burden, started down the spacious harbor, which extends its blue bosom down to the sea. The scene was lovely, the day was fine, and everything seemed propitious for a successful start. Hundreds of people watched the vessel as she went down the harbor, and as she passed the Pequot House the guests gave her a parting salute. As the Monticello passed the gunboats Iasco and Marblehead, their rigging was manned and the Arctic Explorer lustily cheered; the flags were dipped and a great demonstration made. Much interest has been felt in the departure. Captain Hall desires to return his thanks to the loyal American public, who have so generously furnished him with his outfit. The ship made sail and cast off the tugboat at three o'clock in the afternoon.

It was the intention of Captain Hall to resume his operations in the summer of last year; but, owing to the lateness of the season and the lack of sufficient means, he was obliged to relinquish it that season. In the interim he has been preparing a book of his travels, which will be far more interesting than the works of any of his predecessors. It is full of thrilling interest, and is elegantly illustrated. Those who have seen advanced sheets say that it is one of the most intensely interesting books of travels ever published. It will be issued by the firm of Harper Brothers in a few days. The manuscript from which this work has been compiled extends over three thousand pages, and is very valuable in a scientific point of view as well as being of a highly narrative order.

The "Hall Arctic Expedition of 1864" goes on under more favorable auspices than the one of 1860. On the latter a few gentlemen furnished the outfit, and nobly sustained Captain Hall. But at that time the public had lost all faith in Arctic matters, and but for the unfaltering confidence Mr. Henry Grinnell and a few of his friends had in Capt. Hall he never would have reached the Arctic regions and found the Frobisher relics. This time, however, Captain Hall's appeals to his countrymen have met with a hearty response, and he has been the recipient of a large amount of things needful for him in the prosecution of this arduous undertaking. Mr. Richard H. Chapel, of New London, gives Captain Hall and his two Esquimaux guides a free passage in his vessel, the bark Monticello, and at the same price carries up for him his boat and stores, beside doing much more for him than his modesty will allow him to mention. I have learned, however, of more than one act of his kindness to Captain Hall that he has no idea would ever be known. Heaven will not forget to reward such actions, and in time to come this good hearted man will reap the benefit.

The bark Monticello, which takes out the explorer and his party, is a vessel of three hundred and fifty-six tons register, and has been identified with the whaling business ever since she was launched, in 1813. She is a well-built vessel, and as sound as a nut. In whaling parlance, she is known as a "four-boat ship," carrying four boats—three on the port side, and one, the Captain's, on the starboard side. The spare boats, as well as Captain Hall's, are carried on the gallows frames over the quarter-deck. The Monticello will stow from 2,500 to 2,700 barrels of oil, and if she should get that in one season and get out of the Artic Ocean she would make a splendid voyage for her owners. She will be accompanied by the the tender Helen F., a smart sailing craft, of about one hundred tons, carrying two boats.

The route intended to be taken by Capt. Hall for his future explorations will lead, no doubt, to results which will be of great value to science and humanity; and although I am aware of the track which he intends to make, yet I do not feel at liberty at this time to disclose it—first, because it is his desire that it should not be known, and, secondly, if he should fail to do anything which unreasonable people would expect, then only himself would know of its failure. But all can rest assured that he will not leave a stone unturned to accomplish his object. It must be borne in mind that Capt. Hall goes up to the Artic regions with no one to care for but himself. The Esquimaux are at home, and can always take care of themselves. Therefore, when amid all the privations incident to Arctic life, he will not be burdened with the cares and ills of a crew of a poor, sick sailors. He will not be obliged to hear the complaints and murmurs of a disheartened crew. He will have enough to do to take care of himself. He is acquainted with the Esquimaux language, and while passing the long hours of the dark winter's night he will find employment in writing his journal, and learning from the natives the unwritten doings of those who have preceded him in research.

Captain Hall takes out with him the good wishes of a host of warm personal friends, who will anxiously await his return, feeling that he will bring tidings of value. In all dealings with every one since his return, he has preserved a manly, open and frank bearing, modest and retiring. Yet, when narrating his past experience, he would at times give vent to his feelings with a warmth and eloquence seldom met with. He is full of hope, never desponding; has a firm trust in "Him who doeth all things well," and is marked for his perseverance and integrity, prompt, truthful and of undoubted reliability. He readily makes friends by his whole souledness, and those who meet him once are only too happy to renew the acquaintance. His past history furnishes us with the best assurances of his future success. He expects to be absent about three years; but if he accomplishes the object of his mission, we may expect to see him in 1866.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

—OF—

TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF,

AND

General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be

Promptly Disposed of and Quick Returns Made,

ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water street, New York City.

Lake Navigation.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC and TWIN RIVERS.

The fast low-pressure

STEAMER MAY QUEEN,

Capt. A. KEITH,

Will make three trips per week, from Chicago to Twin Rivers and return, calling at all the above named intermediate ports, each way. Day and hour of sailing will be given soon.

Miscellaneous.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, July 1st, 1864.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE AGENTS!

Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies are requested to make immediate payment of rates due the city upon premiums.

All persons who have failed to make reports hitherto, and who continue in default, will be prosecuted on and after the fifteenth instant.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

N. B.—The rates are chargeable upon ALL PREMIUMS, either paid or agreed to be paid, except premiums on Life Insurance Policies, issued prior to February 13th, 1863.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE

LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health.

"LONDON, Nov. 12th, 1858.

With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO."

GARDNER G. YVELIN,

217 Fulton street, New York,

Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

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HEADACHE AND CATARRH

SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Wholesale Agents for the Northwest,

J. H. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS, CHICAGO.—This is a small shop started by me for the purpose of manufacturing light trotting work of all kinds. I gave the Shop its name as my trade mark, and I have sold out to P. H. Brown, who is acting as agent for his wife, Polly H. Brown. I would most respectfully inform my old customers and friends that I have located myself in

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Where I have such arrangements that I can furnish them with SKELETON BUGGIES and TROTTING SULKIES, LIGHT OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, of my own manufacture, of the latest style and best of material and workmanship.

All orders addressed to me, or to WM. BOSWELL, Proprietor of the City Livery and Sale Stables, S. Louis, Mo., will receive prompt attention.

G. PENNOYER.

NOTICE.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, CHICAGO, June 27, 1864.

To Policemen and Others.

On the 20th of 21st of May last, a leave of absence was granted to E. J. COLE, Seaman, U. S. Navy and Quartermaster on ship Black Hawk, of Mississippi Squadron, for seven days, to visit his sick wife at Chicago. He has not reported for duty. Said COLE was born at Southampton, England; 34 years of age; mariner by occupation; blue eyes, dark brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 6¼ inches in height; E. C. on left arm; enlisted at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1863.

A REWARD

will be paid for his apprehension at the Naval Rendezvous, corner North Water and North Clark sts.

JOHN D. HARTY,

Acting Vol. Lieut. U. S. Navy, Comm'g Rendezvous.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR CHOLERA, CRAMPS AND SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

USE DR. BUTTS' EXCELSIOR LINIMENT

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Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 26 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders promptly attended to. Repairs neatly executed.

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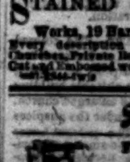

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GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

UPWARDS OF

300 Men and Horses,

10 SHETLAND PONIES,

20 Lady Equestrians.

A Grand Free Exhibition and Street Parade at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Crockett's Trained Animals. A living LION IN THE STREET makes a leap to the top of the Tableau Car and crouches at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty.

Two performances daily, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Admission..........25 cents.
Children under twelve..........15 cents.

The company intend visiting the following places according to the dates given below:

JUNE—Monday, 27th, Waukegan; 28th, Kenosha; Wednesday, 29th, Racine; Thursday, 30th, Milwaukee.

JULY—Friday, 1st, Milwaukee; Saturday, 2d, Waukesha; Monday, 4th, Watertown; Tuesday, 5th, Horicon; Wednesday, 6th, Fond du Lac; Thursday, 7th, Oshkosh; Friday, 8th, Berlin; Saturday, 9th, Ripon; Monday, 11th, Waupun; Tuesday, 12th, Beaver Dam; Wednesday, 13th, Columbus; Thursday, 14th, Portage City; Friday, 15th, Lodi; Saturday, 16th, Madison; Monday, 18th, Whitewater; Tuesday, 19th, Janesville; Wednesday, 20th, Beloit; Thursday, 21st, Belvidere; Friday, 22d, Rockford; Saturday, 23d, Freeport; Monday, 25th, Monroe; Tuesday, 26th, Darlington; Wednesday, 27th, Mineral Point; Thursday, 28th, Platteville; Friday, 29th, Dubuque; Saturday, 30th, Galena.

AUGUST—Monday, 1st, Mount Carroll; Tuesday, 2d, Sterling; Wednesday, 3d, Dixon; Thursday, 4th, Amboy; Friday, 5th, Mendota; Saturday, 6th, Ottawa; Monday, 8th, Lasalle; Tuesday, 9th, Princeton; Wednesday, 10th, Neponset; Thursday, 11th, Geneseo; Friday, 12th, Rock Island; Saturday, 13th, Davenport; Monday, 15th, Muscatine; Tuesday, 16th, Wapello; Wednesday, 17th, Burlington; Thursday, 18th, Monmouth; Friday, 19th, Galesburg; Saturday, 20th, Farmington; Monday, 22d, Peoria; Tuesday, 23d, Pekin; Wednesday, 24th, Bloomington; Thursday, 25th, Clinton; Friday, 26th, Decatur; Saturday, 27th, Lincoln; Monday, 29th, Springfield.

Medicinal.

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection,

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and Chronic Diseases, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus, (or Whites in females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonful three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Chronic Diseases, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $1 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Roots, Barks and Leaves.

Cherokee Cure!

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and numerous diseases, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack-doctors have failed!

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Agent, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

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INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to Any

Adhesive Preparation known.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY

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Extant that is a sure thing for mending

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Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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New Music.

NO BOOK FOR CHOIRS AND SINGING SCHOOLS, for Musical Conventions and the Home Circle, has given such general satisfaction as

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IF YOU WANT A FIRST-RATE GLEE BOOK obtain

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Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

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THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM,

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

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Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Half Doz. $5.00
Small Size, 75 " —Half Doz. 4.00

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See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

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For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

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General Western Wholesale Agents.

Helmbold's Extracts.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,

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Helmbold's Genuine

PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water of calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women or children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.
Muscular System,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES THESE DISEASES,

In all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN

TO HAVE THE

DESIRED EFFECT

IN ALL DISEASES

FOR WHICH

IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

From 8 TO 20 YEARS STANDING,

NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2.50.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Helmbold's Medical Depot, NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

THE CITY.

LIBERALLY PATRONIZED.—Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-two tickets were sold at the Museum on Monday.

UNDER THE LAKE.—Excavations for the Lake tunnel, have been made to the extent of two hundred and thirty-eight feet.

LUMBER FROM MICHIGAN.—A raft of lumber from Michigan, containing upwards of a million and a quarter feet, arrived in the harbor, on Monday night, in tow of a steamer. The enterprise at the present rate of freights is a paying one.

HARVEST WAGES.—Farmers are offering three dollars per day for harvest hands, with few takers. Why do not a few hundred of our idle young men go out from Chicago and earn a little spending money?

HELD TO BAIL.—Yesterday morning a man named John Farrell was examined before Commissioner Hoyne upon the charge of refusing to give the necessary information concerning himself to the enrolling officer. He was held for trial in $300.

A HOME FOR SALE.—It will be seen by advertisement on first page that Thos. B. Bryan, as Special Commissioner, sells this morning, by auction, at the Court House door, an eligible homestead on Indiana Avenue. Those on the look out for a home had best take notice.

KILLED.—Godfrey Hammerberg, of company H, 9th regiment Minnesota volunteers, was killed on the battle field near Guntown, Miss., June 10th, 1864, in his nineteenth year. His Colonel writes of him to his family and friends in this city that "he was a good man and a faithful soldier." He had been in the service nearly two years.

DIED.—John C. Whitby, railroad engineer, died at Nashville, on the 1st of July, in Government employ. Age, 28 years; residence, Geneva, Ill.; a native of England. C. W. Sullivan, an employee of the U. S. M. R. R. was bringing him towards home from Huntsville, Alabama, but could get no farther than Nashville. The deceased left Chicago about May 24.

RE-ARRESTED.—Peters, the gambler, was re-arrested, on Saturday evening, on a capias issued out of the Circuit Court, and required to give bail in $3,000, to answer to a suit for civil damages, commenced by Michael Fitzsimmons, the waiter whom he so cruelly assaulted at the Matteson House.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Andrew Akin, Esq., one of the oldest and most valued citizens of Chicago left last evening for Council Grove, Kansas, where he intends to take up his permanent residence. Mr. Akin has served over fifteen years in this city as Justice of the Peace, and Police Magistrate, and always acceptably. The people of Council Grove will be the gainers by his location among them. The records of his offices can be found at the office of Justice Stanford, No. 114 Randolph street.

LADIES' CITY MISSION FESTIVAL.—The third of the series of those delightful festivals given for the aid of the Ladies' City Mission, will occur at the residence of J. L. Scripps, Esq., Michigan avenue, to-morrow, (Thursday,) commencing at 4 p. m. and continuing into the evening. The present one will be a berry and ice cream festival, and every arrangement has been made to ensure a very pleasant occasion. The character of the charity, aiming as it does at the amelioration of the condition of the poor in our own city, whom we have always with us, will commend it the liberality and best feeling of those who shall do themselves the pleasure to attend. We trust that an overflowing measure of success will attend these praiseworthy efforts of the ladies to sustain a noble cause.

INQUEST—THE EFFECTS OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held before Coroner Wagner upon the body of a little boy named Max, the son of a German butcher residing on Halsted street, near Canalport avenue. On Saturday last, the child, while playing in the street in front of his father's house, was run over by the wagon of Nicholas Simons, a farmer residing on the Blue Island plank road, about twelve miles from the city, and so seriously was he injured, that he died on Monday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence, that had proper care been used on the part of the driver, the accident might have been averted. The jury therefore returned a verdict, charging the man Simons with causing the death of the boy by wilful and careless driving. It is high time that these careless Jehu's were taught the value of human life. Each one truly resembles his biblical namesake in that "he driveth furiously."

SAVE YOUR FUEL.—H. Huntington, of this city, has invented a soap which is destined to work a revolution in the old fashioned methods of washing as now applied in the domestic economy. By the use of this soap the housekeeper saves the fuel, labor and expense. No fire is used at all, thus saving coal and wood, which is no small item in these days of high prices. The labor is reduced at least one-half; the clothes are not injured, while in the long run it is an immense saving in expense. Mr. Huntington has certificates—some of which are published in our advertising columns—the character of which will convince any one of the merits of the article in question. Mr. H. is now supplying recipes, and we understand that arrangements are about being made for the manufacture of this soap. He may be addressed for the present at the Revere House in this city.

TEN CENTS PER COPY.—Newsboys have heretofore purchased the Chicago dailies at the rate of $2.50 per 100 sheets, unfolded, and retailed them on the street for five cents a piece—making 100 per cent on their investment.

Yesterday the new rates took effect, advancing the price from $2.50 to $3.00 per 100 sheets—the increase being one half cent per sheet, whereupon the newsboys charged their customers ten cents per copy! The charge is too much. Seven cents profit on a paper is out of all proportion. To lay out three cents for a paper, and then turn round and ask ten for it, is the sublimity of impudence. The lads can well afford to retail at five cents. Two cents are a very handsome profit, being 66 per cent on the capital employed. People who do not want to pay two prices for papers can be supplied at the TRIBUNE counting room at the old rate of five cents for single copies with or without wrappers. Single copies can also be obtained at any of the news-stands at the same rate, so that no person need be imposed upon that don't want to be.

BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago held an adjourned meeting at the Tremont House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the President, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, in the chair.

Hon. J. Y. Scammon offered a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a special committee on Endowments and Faculty, and accompanied the same with earnest remarks, respecting the capabilities of the University in its central position, the necessity of a liberal and comprehensive policy in order to ensure general co-operation. The resolutions passed, and a committee of five, with Mr. Scammon as chairman, was appointed.

The Financial Secretary presented a report of the condition of finances, from which it appeared that the assets of the University over all liabilities were $182,000.

President Burroughs made a proposition to the Board to donate $6,000 of his claims against the University for the purpose of founding six scholarships, the title of which is to rest in the Trustees and which shall be held for the education of indigent young men.

The proposition was accepted with resolutions warmly expressive of the thanks of the Board for his devotion to the University from its origin.

Mr. Ogden made certain statements respecting the geological collections of the late Robert Dale Owen, and the Committee on Endowments was instructed to inquire into the expediency of attempting to secure the same for the University.

Adjourned till October next.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a two-story frame building, situated on Polk street, near Desplaines, was discovered to be on fire in two or three places. The alarm was sounded for the district, and the fire department promptly turned out, but before they could stay the progress of the devouring element, the house was almost destroyed. From the manner in which the fire broke out, it is strongly suspected that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss will exceed $800.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a cluster of small houses and sheds in an alley between Market and Franklin streets, near Chicago avenue. Several steamers quickly arrived on the spot, but before the flames could be extinguished, seven dwelling houses and four barns were burnt to the ground. Much of the furniture of the inmates of the houses was burnt, and the little that they rescued was much damaged by water and disarrangement. The total loss is estimated at over $8,000, most of which, luckily, is covered by various insurances.

A few minutes after the bell rang twelve o'clock yesterday morning, it sounded the alarm of fire, in the fourth district, again calling out the Fire Department. The alarm was caused by the boiling over and ignition of a kettle of pitch, in a small shed on West Lake street, in the rear of the Island Queen engine house. Owing to the combustible nature of the burning material, the shed was completely destroyed. This makes the seventh time within twenty-two hours that our city firemen were called to the post of active duty, furnishing renewed evidence of their efficiency.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—CASUALTIES.—The following letter has been received by Col. J. H. Tucker from Lieut. Col. J. W. Stewart, commanding the 65th regiment, (Colonel Cameron.) It is dated June 24th, in the field, near Marietta, Georgia:

Since the 65th Illinois (Scotch) regiment joined our old brigade, they have seen some hard service, and have been on the extreme right and front of our grand army for the last ten days. The boys are in fine spirits, and in our many skirmishes with the rebs they have behaved splendidly, driving them before them all the time. We have lost some valuable non-commissioned officers, and for the information of the many friends of the gallant boys of the 65th I hand you an account of those killed and wounded. I regret to state that 1st Lieut. Knowles, of Co. I, was severely if not mortally wounded on the 16th inst., being shot in five different places. Our worthy Chaplain, Kent, is with him doing all he can to alleviate his sufferings.

Killed—Peter Bruce, Orderly Sergeant, A; J. D. Snook, private, A; L. A. Wood, Sergeant, F; L. H. Mead, Corporal, F; W. Weaver, private, I.

Wounded—N. Busby, Corporal, A, severely in left arm; B. Hogan, Corporal, F, slightly in the hand; J. R. Petrie, private, F, slightly in hand; G. L. Wheeler, D, severely in face; J. P. Wineteer, C, slightly in breast; R. Marsh, E, slightly in foot; G. Dolson, K, severely in foot; L. Wood, B, severely, leg amputated; H. Jenkins, B, severely in shoulder; H. H. France, B, slightly in shoulder; W. Butterfield, E, slightly in neck; J. C. Johnson, Sergeant, C, slightly in face; Thomas Kelly, private, C, missing.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILLINOIS.—The catalogue of this young but flourishing institution gives new evidence of the success of the effort to introduce an efficient military discipline into our educational institutions. Nor does this alone show it, for a large number of the former cadets are now in the army, doing efficient service for the country as officers of the line, and now commissioned officers, while at the hundred days' call nearly all the cadets [illegible] for service enlisted, and are now in the 140th Regiment, at Memphis, in Company D, commanded by Capt. Frank Dwight, himself a cadet [illegible].

The college has of late, as appears from the catalogue, been fully organized by the appointment of an efficient Board of Trustees, who will take an active interest in the affairs of the college. This, with other changes, will add greatly to the usefulness of the institution, giving it basis and rank as [illegible].

No pains will be spared to give a thorough civil and military education to those entering it; and [illegible] what our country needs. We are not so near [illegible] that it is safe to be [illegible] of the art of war, as the past three years [illegible].

This institution has, therefore, claims upon the [illegible] more fully the demands of the [illegible] other in the West. [illegible] in connection with the faculty [illegible] a watchful care over the health [illegible] while their morals and religious [illegible]. Located in a [illegible] on the banks of the [illegible] River, we cordially commend it to [illegible].

FOURTH OF JULY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN CHICAGO.

Opening—Morning Salute—Balloon Ascensions—Races at the Driving Park—Military Review at Camp Douglas—Excursions and other Gatherings—Addresses—Fireworks—Other Amusements.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

Another Fourth of July is gone forever; it lies buried with the eternities, and its deeds have become history. We have not to record any such heroic action as that which first immortalized the day, nor any such brilliant achievement as that which shed additional lustre in the epoch in 1863. So far as known, the 4th of July, 1864, presents nothing beyond the incidents ordinarily attending the celebration of the anniversary of the day when the independence of "these American colonies" was declared and the signers of that instrument pledged themselves to attest their devotion with their blood. The present celebration has had its incidents, of rejoicing, of speech-making, of display and accident; all these have a certain degree of importance, and in times gone by have been the all-important event of the period. It is not so now. The mimicry of war, dealt forth by strutting juveniles, however interesting in itself as indicating the spirit of Young America, pales into insignificance before the light of the terribly actual conflict now waging for the conservation of that Republic whose foundation was laid on the Fourth of July in 1776.

When that body of heroic men met in solemn conclave in Philadelphia eighty-eight years ago, they surely never dreamed of the mighty results which would ensue from the stand then taken. They had long watched the successive encroachments of George and his minions, and at length came to the conclusion—now passed into a proverb—that there is a point beyond which patience and forbearance cease to be virtues. They had a duty to perform to themselves and to posterity, and nobly perilled their lives to ensure the rights which could not be gained except at the point of the bayonet. They conquered, and from that time till three years ago the nation enjoyed a prosperity unequalled in the history of earth's peoples. The little one became a thousand, and the seed there sown sprung up into a great Liberty tree which overshadowed the world, and in whose branches the oppressed of all nations found a certain refuge. Its prosperity scarcely interrupted through that long period, it grew and increased rapidly till the cursed parasite—slavery—which had grown up unchecked, twining its death-tendrils around the parent stem, grew bold and haughty, and attempted to choke off the life sap of the sturdy oak around which it had flourished. Then came the struggle. The conflict was terrible, and for a time was carried on with remarkable mildness, the oak seeking only to disengage itself from the death throttle without injury to the vile parasite. Soon, however, the real point at issue was fully recognized, and as promptly met. It was seen that the death of the weed was necessary to the life of the tree. A blow was made at the life of the intruder, the axe was laid to its root, slowly but surely its hold has released on one after another of the branches, though it still clings to some of them with a terrible tenacity. But its power is departing. A few more vigorous blows from the axe wielded by the woodman (the rail splitter) and the stem will be completely severed. The tendrils will then be easily picked off, and released from their choking embraces, the tree of Liberty shall flourish in immortal youth and nourish the people of earth with its fruits.

CELEBRATION IN CHICAGO.

The celebration in Chicago passed off with great *eclat*. There was no public observance, the Mayor not having thought it worth his while to issue a ukase to that effect, but private rejoicings and excursions were heartily indulged in. The day was ushered in by a salute of artillery, the ringing of all the bells in the city, and millions of fireworks were let off by individuals. The crack of the torpedo, the whiz of the rocket and the snap of the pistol kept the city in a constant whirl of noise and excitement during the morning. The day was fine. It was not excessively hot, and except the clouds of dust there was little to interfere with the comfort of those who went out to enjoy themselves. The streets were crowded, the cars were loaded to suffocation, boats and railroad cars were crammed with living freight. Every avenue of enjoyment was filled up and the people had a real gala day. The following are a few of the incidents of the day:

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

By far the most interesting incidents of the day were those connected with the two balloon ascensions from Washington Park in the West Division. There was a very large attendance of citizens and visitors from the country—at least 10,000 persons, of whom 8,000 were outside the enclosure, obtaining a surreptitious view of the interesting processes of inflation and ascension, and 2,000 inside who paid their money like honest men and women. The dispositions between those inside and those outside was not creditable to the liberality of our people, nor such as to furnish any great inducements for similar exhibitions.

There were two ascensions, one with a balloon of the capacity of 48,000 cubic feet, and the other of 16,000 cubic feet capacity. In the car attached to the former were two persons, Professor S. M. Brooks, the aeronaut, and J. L. Bowman, a well known resident of this city. In the car attached to the latter was Mr. J. W. Shotts.

The material used to inflate the balloons was the ordinary carburetted hydrogen furnished by the Gas Company. A pipe connected with the main on Randolph street was conveyed into the northeast corner of the Park and extended a hundred feet or more into the inclosure, and from the end of the iron main the gas was conducted through canvass into the lower end of the balloon. The inflation of the large balloon was commenced as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued until nearly 5 in the afternoon. The pressure in the street main was so slight that the process became necessarily a tedious one, and Mr. Brooks was compelled to suspend operations before the necessary amount of gas had been obtained. The smaller balloon was then attached to the pipe, and filled in a little less than an hour.

The smaller balloon "Gen. Grant"—as it is called—was ready for the ascent about 7 o'clock. Mr. Shott took his position in the car, the ropes were cut loose, and the balloon with its living appendage shot up into the blue sky. Mr. Shott was apparently at home in his aerial journey, and responded to the cheers and shouts of the assembled multitude, by waving his hat and cheering in return. This balloon took a direction almost due north and attained to an altitude, as we have since learned, of nearly three and a half miles.

Ten minutes afterwards, the large balloon, the "New World," in which were Messrs. Brooks and Bowman, was sent off. The quantity of gas was not sufficient to take them up rapidly, and for a time it was thought it would not rise sufficiently to clear the house tops, but Mr. Brooks quickly emptied a couple of bags of sand which he had taken in for ballast, upon the heads of the gaping multitude and the monster shot up into space very quickly. The weight he carried was so considerable, however, that he was not able to reach any great altitude, and after remaining a half hour or so suspended in mid air, he prepared to descend. This was attended with considerable difficulty. The ballast was all expended by the time the voyagers had reached a point distant ten miles from the city, and as they neared the ground it was found that they were likely to land in the midst of a timber patch. To prevent this contingency, Messrs Brooks and Bowman were forced each to cast aside their outer garments and boots. The balloon, thus lightened, shot up and cleared the wood, and they were enabled to reach the ground in an open field just beyond, without accident. Mr. Shott's descended in safety about three miles this side of where Mr Brooks and his companion landed. A farmer living near was visited and employed to bring the aeronauts and the balloons to the city, where they arrived about three o'clock yesterday morning, uninjured, but minus hats, boots, and coats.

It is understood that two more ascensions will be made from the same grounds about the first of August, one of which will be a horseback ascension.

THE RACES.

There was a large attendance at the Driving Park. The grounds were lined with carriages, out of which the livery men reaped a rich harvest, charging twelve to fifteen dollars for a buggy. The State street cars were crowded—no; that is no name for it—they were jammed inside, outside, and covered over with mortality on the roof. These poor fellows had a rather rough time in the pursuit of pleasure under difficulties. Covered with dust, panting with the heat, the perspiration oozing through every fibre of their garments, they must have paid dearly for the little pleasure derived from the race. The day was fine, and the track in good condition.

A good deal of interest centered on the contest. The entries were four—Harry Clay, Quaker Boy, Jim Rowell, and Princess; mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for a purse and stakes of $2,500. Fully $10,000 had been invested in pools previous to the day, and at least double that amount had been posted in bets. On the ground the pool seller was well patronized. Before the race, the odds were five to one on Quaker Boy.

Just previous to the tap of the drum for the first heat, the Judges announced that Jim Rowell was withdrawn, and that Princess was unwell. This gave additional confidence to the backers of Quaker Boy and Clay, who slightly increased their odds. The first heat, run in 2:32¼, was awarded to Quaker Boy, he running about all the way round, while Clay only broke once or twice. Princess was several lengths behind. The betting was more lively on Prairie Boy who now stood at 3 to 1 against either of the others. Princess being generally taken as the second choice. The second heat was won by Clay in 2:31¼, after a neck and neck race along the home stretch between him and Prairie Boy; Princess being a long way behind. Strange to say, Quaker Boy still continued the favorite at long odds, standing at 3 to 1 against Clay, and 9 to 1 against Princess. The third heat was won by Clay, and Princess was distanced.

Betting now took a sudden turn. Princess was out and Clay was the favorite at two to one, the odds settling down to three to one by the time the driver called the nags to the start. Clay won the fourth heat and race, in 2:33½, coming in first by a head.

We have indicated above the progress of the contest as shown in the bets. It is impossible to do more. The position assigned to the reporters was such that no man could watch the race sufficiently well to be able to detail the incidents of the struggle. We therefore give results only as announced by the judges.

HEATS.

Robert Champion's bl. s. Harry Clay	2	1	1	1
W. D. Peabody's br. g. Quaker Boy	1	2	2	2
A. T. Daniel's br. m. Princess	3	3	dist.	
O. W. Dimmick's bl. g. Jim Rowell, withdrawn.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat, Quaker Boy	39	1:17	2:32¼
Second heat, Clay	38¾	1:16	2:31¼
Third heat, Clay	37¾	1:17	2:35½
Fourth heat, Clay	39	1:18	2:33½

The result was totally unexpected. The backers of Henry Clay are themselves amazed at it, and the Cincinnati men were beaten most unmistakably and largely. They invested heavily against the winner. One man alone lost $35,000, and others lost sums of $10,000, $5,000, and less amounts. Cincinnati is at least $50,000 poorer for the race of July over the Chicago Driving Park.

REVIEW AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

The Fourth was celebrated at Camp Douglas in a way becoming the day. A national salute greeted the sunrise, and at noon thirty-four guns—one for each State—were fired. Through the kindness of Col. James C. Strong the camp was thrown open, and soon after 2 o'clock some ten thousand citizens assembled to witness a review and brigade dress parade of the two regiments of the veteran reserve corps now doing military duty at the camp.

The garrison was mustered at 3 o'clock, and some 800 men presented themselves for review and dress parade. Col Schafner took the command of the brigade, Major Skinner commanded the 8th and Major Cornelius the 15th regiments.

During the evolutions of the men, which lasted some hour and a half, the greatest interest was manifested by the crowd of spectators, and again and again they were cheered as they passed through the various phases of their exercises.

That they were veterans, and every inch soldiers, every spectator felt, and their decimated ranks and scarred and embrowned visages produced the glistening tear from many an eye which once had looked upon a son, a brother, or husband, who would have been veterans, but alas they had not survived the campaign.

The movements of the men were executed with an ease, precision and ability which could not be excelled by any European troops.

A temporary platform which had been erected for the occasion enabled many ladies to witness the review from an elevated position, but was totally inadequate to accommodate a tithe of the fair sex who were present.

After the review prizes of ten, eight and five dollars were contested for by the soldiers in foot, wheelbarrow and sack races. A good sized greased pig was let loose and caught by a stalwart son of Mars, who realized twenty dollars for his bargain. These amusements seemed to excite the greatest amount of merriment, and the day began to wane before the majority of visitors departed.

Many persons had visited the camp in consequence of its having been erroneously stated that there would be an inspection of prisoners. Col. Strong positively forbid any person from seeing the prisoners, but notwithstanding the disappointment all were gratified with their visit.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursions were numerous; indeed universal. The crowd, of pleasure seekers, as immense—[illegible]. From early morn to dewy eve, and thence to midnight, every available means of locomotion was brought into use. Railroad engines puffed in and out from every depot, bearing with them as many cars as could be procured, each one filled with as many persons as could be packed in. The street cars were perfect jams, as any one who attempted the ride can testify. Inside, on the platform, hanging to the windows, on the roof, everywhere except hanging on the end of the drivers' whip, even to getting under the wheels, which not many did. Every steamer and tug in the river was chartered, even to the sail boats in the basin. Drays and express wagons were pressed into the service, the livery stables were emptied of their occupants, and after all these means of locomotion had been exhausted, thousands on thousands took "Shanks' mare," and footed it manfully over the ground; while a few, for whom there was no room on mother earth, attempted a trip cloudward, some taking the balloon and others—which like—mounting the tail of a rocket. Every road to the city and leading out of it reminded one of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem at the time of the crusades. But all was good humor. Everybody and his wife were bent on enjoying themselves. The various groves round the city, the German gardens on the outskirts, the beer houses—everywhere—was full. The whole world was out of town, yet the city was full of people. The following are notices of a few of the excursions; but owing to the fact that "ye local" is not omnipresent spite of his ubiquity, we cannot give more than a hundredth part of all that befell "on that eventful day."

The "Good Templars" of Elgin got up a magnificent excursion party from Chicago, which joined the people of that place in a beautiful grove, just north of their city. Rev. A. J. Joslyn of the Elgin *Gazette*, presided. Addresses were made by D. D. Driscoll and E. B. Sherman of Chicago, and C. Wallis of Elgin. The place was made alive with harmony, both vocal and instrumental, and the utmost enjoyment was realized.

A Picnic was given at Crystal Lake by President W. B. Ogden, and the other officers of the consolidated Northwestern road. About two hundred invited guests were present. The party was attended by the Light Guard Band.

A Picnic party was held at Evanston for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission which was largely attended, and realized quite a handsome sum for the fund of that praiseworthy organization. The oration was delivered by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of that town.

At Hyde Park there was a perfect rush, the extent of which may be judged from the fact that several tons of refreshments, provided for the occasion, were all disposed of before two o'clock, and thenceforward nothing could be gained for love or money. Everybody was highly delighted; the music was pronounced superb.

The excursion by the American and United States Express Companies' employees, to Lake Station, was a pleasant affair. The excursionists after arriving at the Station, formed in procession, and led by a band of music, marched to the grove, where the Marshal of the day, S. W. Thatcher, briefly reviewed the notable events which have marked our country's history since the memorable days of 1776. The Declaration was read by W. Van O'Linda, after which S. Thatcher, Jr., the orator of the day, delivered an interesting and appropriate address. The excursionists returned at an early hour.

A party of Good Templars from the several lodges of the city visited Dunton Station, on the Northwestern railroad, where they were received by a delegation from Enterprise Lodge, of Dunton, and conveyed to a beautiful grove a few miles distant, where were gathered a large number of citizens of that vicinity. There were speakers, excellent music, a large multitude of creature comforts, and the accompaniments necessary to a day of enjoyment in the country. Addresses were made by Judge Bradwell, L. L. Bond, R. A. Law, and others. It was a pleasant affair. No village in the vicinity of Chicago was more largely visited than the village of Haarlem. Haase's Park, its chief attraction, was filled with music and merry voices all day long. The residents of Haarlem celebrated the day in appropriate manner by meeting in the school house. The exercises were opened by singing, followed by prayer, reading the Declaration of Independence, and an oration by Mr. E. O. Gale.

The steamship Milwaukee of the Grand Haven and Milwaukee line made several excursions upon the lake during the day and evening. These excursions were largely patronized, and all passed off happily. The Comet took on a large number of excursionists who took advantage of the holiday to visit Kenosha, Racine and the city of bricks.

The steamers Montgomery and Caldwell also made their advertised excursions, and were largely patronized. The trip of the latter to Evanston was given up because the rickety affair at that place called by courtesy "the pier" was deemed unsafe to land passengers upon.

The sailing craft with their freight of men, women and children were towed outside the harbor and anchored. The vessels remained at that point for several hours, when one of them returned to the city and took on board the members of the different Trades Unions of the city, numbering seven or eight hundred, who in the earlier hours of the day had marched in procession through the principal streets.

The loyal residents of old Thornton, Thornton Station and the vicinity, held their celebration in the old fashioned country style in the pleasant oak grove midway the two villages. A procession of carriages led by the Thornton Brass Band and a guard of cavalry, formed at the Union League Hall at Thornton Station, and proceeded to the grove, reaching it about 10 o'clock. They were met there by the good people of Thornton, and an assemblage of from one thousand to twelve hundred persons soon gathered around the speakers stand. The ladies were largely represented, among the younger of whom were so many of quite remarkable beauty as to make it the noticeable feature of the assemblage. What a pity it is that so many of their brothers have gone to the war.

Addresses in English were delivered by Messrs. S. A. Irvin, V. B. Denslow, and Uriah Hawley of Chicago. The addresses were stirring, eloquent, and full of sound doctrine as became the Sabbath day of liberty. A collection was taken up for the Sanitary Commission. Col. Dalton was Marshal of the day. The old men talked politics as well as they could, where all were for Lincoln; the young ladies flirted, the old ones gossipped, and every body picknicked after the pleasantest fashion.

The people from the entire central portions of Lake county appeared to have assembled to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" at Wauconda. The beautiful grove near the town seemed alive with patriotic men and matrons, lads and lasses, all bent on the appropriate celebration of the day. The Declaration of Independence was read, the band discoursed patriotic airs, a choir of beautiful little girls sang with touching pathos some excellent songs, thirty-four young ladies, with appropriate badges, represented the States, those in rebellion clad in the deepest mourning, toasts were read and a variety of other exercises and devices were introduced, to give interest to a most patriotic and pleasant celebration. The oration was pronounced by Mr. Bross, of the TRIBUNE, and eloquent and appropriate addresses were made by Hon. H. W. Blodgett and Hon E. M. Haines. Our space forbids any attempt at a synopsis of their remarks. The day will long be held in grateful remembrance by the patriotic citizens of Lake county.

An immense meeting was held on the Fair grounds at Rockford. Stirring addresses were made by General Hurlbut, Adjutant General Fuller, and others. The "Declaration of Independence" was read amid deep silence on the part of the assemblage, all of whom stood with heads uncovered. One of the speakers read from the Chicago TRIBUNE the account of Wilson's great raid, amid great applause. The gathering was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever gathered in that county.

From Lexington a correspondent writes: "We had the largest gathering here yesterday ever held in this part of the State. Chaplain McCabe was the orator of the day. We raised $2,000 in cash and subscriptions for the Christian Commission. This shows that the people here are determined to sustain the soldiers in putting down the slaveholders' rebellion."

THE STREETS AT NIGHT.

Bonfires and illuminations, pistols, rockets, crackers and Roman candles, were the order of the night. Just before sunset, thousands of people in all parts of the city stood with their eyes heavenward, gazing at the balloon which stood in mid-air at an altitude of three and a half miles. Suddenly the bells tolled the sunset hour; then came booming over the air the noise of a hundred guns, the bells meanwhile ringing in wild confusion, their noise being ever and anon drowned by that of the fireworks. As the shades of evening deepened, the air was lit up with the golden rocket rain, and the glare of the bonfires shed a light for miles around. The sky was beautifully clear, and the air balmy as on an Indian summer evening. It was long past midnight ere the patriotic exuberance of the people had expended itself, and rest relieved the enthusiastic enjoyments of the day.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT FULL.

The places of amusement were largely patronized. Sharpley's Minstrels gave an entertainment at Metropolitan Hall in the evening to an excellent audience. The Museum was crowded to excess from seven o'clock in the morning until nearly midnight. The attractions were Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the wonderful group of wax figures representing the trial of Christ before Pontius Pilate. There were nearly 11,000 visitors at this establishment. McVicker's Theatre was crowded afternoon and evening. Miss Rachel Johnson made her first appearance on this occasion, and Mille Augusta contributed two of the best dances in her *repertoire*. The Varieties was crowded to overflowing, and an excellent entertainment was given.

ACCIDENTS.

The casualties of the day were fully equal to the average of the Fourth. The following are all that were reported, but we fear the list does not include one half of those who suffered injury. Scores of instances were spoken of in the streets of burnings in the arms, face, &c., from fire works.

As a result of the great rush of visitors to the Driving Park, Camp Douglas, &c., and the incapacity of the Horse Railroad Company to provide a sufficient number of cars for their conveyance, several adventurous spirits travelled on the roofs of the vehicles, thereby endangering their lives. About 7 o'clock in the evening, a printer, and member of the Chicago Typographical Union, named James McNeff, while riding on the roof of a State street car from Cottage Grove, fell to the ground when near Harmon Court. Striking the track, the unfortunate man was run over by the wheels, and his arms, breast, and lower jaw, were so fearfully lacerated, that death ensued almost instantaneously. At an inquest held yesterday morning before Coroner Wagner, a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was deaf and dumb, but a good printer.

Another accident ensuing from the incautious use of firearms occurred in the evening to a boy named James Macarthy, living at Bridgeport, on the Archer Road. He was engaged in firing a revolver which he had seemingly overloaded, when the barrel burst scattering the fragments in all directions. Luckily the youth escaped from receiving fatal injuries, though one piece of iron striking him on the cheek has inflicted a very dangerous wound. He is also considerably burnt about the head and arm.

About five o'clock in the afternoon a boy of fourteen years of age named William Wilson, residing at Cottage Grove, while igniting a bunch of a species of fireworks popularly termed "fire-crackers," kept them in his hands too long after lighting, consequently they exploded before he could throw them down, and severely burnt him about the hands, arms and face. His wounds were immediately dressed by a physician in the vicinity. No very serious results are anticipated.

During the afternoon a colored man named Geo. Cowen, residing at No. 78 Sherman street, while walking with some friends near the breakwater at the foot of Madison street, was shot by a white man named Richardson, living at No. 119 South Clark street. The bullet which was from a revolver, entered the calf of the left leg, inflicting a serious wound and lodging so deeply in the flesh that its extraction will not be attempted. It is not believed that the affair was the result of any malice on the part of Hamilton, for the men were perfect strangers, but his conduct in using a pistol so incautiously, is highly reprehensible, and demands that he should do, what he has not done, viz: effect arrangements to obtain proper medical treatment for the sufferer, and make some compensation for the evil he has done him.

About midnight a man named John Bush—a horse dealer from Racine—was seriously stabbed in a saloon on South Clark street, by a couple of hackmen. During the afternoon he had visited the Driving Park, and it is believed, left there at night considerably intoxicated. About eight o'clock when near the Tremont, on Lake street, he engaged a hackman to drive him to his boarding house—the Prescott House—but the man took him to a house of ill fame on Wells street, and after making him almost helplessly drunk, conveyed him to a saloon on Clark street, where the driver demanded $8 or $9 as his fare. Bush demurred, stating that the man had not taken him where he wanted to go, and offered him a dollar to take him there. At this the hackman, with a comrade, commenced a brutal attack, frightfully injuring their victim's face with knives and some instrument which is believed to have been steel "knuckles." They then decamped and up to last evening had not been captured. After the affray Bush was taken to the Prescott House, where the landlord humanely had him properly tended.

A serious affray is reported as having occurred at Haase's Park, Haarlem. A party of Germans held a picnic there, and became involved in a quarrel with some Irishmen. One of the Germans got stabbed in the back, and it is said that he died in consequence. We were unable to learn the particulars.

FIRES.

The Fourth of July seldom passes without a full quota of fires, many of them being caused by the recklessness of celebrants. It will be seen that we have had our share this year; the collective damage not being very large.

About two o'clock on Monday afternoon a fire broke out in a millinery establishment on the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. It was almost immediately discovered, and owing to the prompt attendance of the fire department, was extinguished before any considerable damage had been inflicted.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the alarm rang for a fire in the upper part of a two-story brick boarding house, kept by a Miss Smith, at No. 20 Fourth avenue. A steamer was quickly on the spot and succeeded in quelling the flames, but not before damage to the furniture and building had been inflicted to the amount of nearly $300. The fire originated from the carelessness of one of the boarders, in smoking in his bedroom.

A few minutes before nine o'clock in the evening, an unoccupied two story frame building, on Reuben street, near Blue Island Avenue, owned by one T. Downing, was discovered to be on fire, and was nearly destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. The loss, which will amount to over $1,000, is supposed to be covered by insurance. The fire originated in a bonfire built by some boys in the vicinity.

The many casualties that occurred during the day followed it to its very close. About half-past eleven o'clock at night, a barn on Kankakee avenue, in the rear of the dwelling of, and belonging to William H. Eberley, on Cottage Grove avenue, Carville, took fire from some sparks falling from a spent rocket. Hand Engine No. 9 was speedily on the spot, but could not prevent the flames from spreading to the outhouses and rear of the dwellings of Charles Hegwine and L. Collhardt, a lager beer saloon keeper. How much damage would have been done is impossible to say for the fire was momentarily gaining force, but at this juncture the Economy and another steamer arrived from the city and quickly extinguished the fire. Mr. Eberley loses a buggy and carriage worth $300, while the damage to his sheds and house amounts to about $120, most of which is covered by an insurance. Mr. Hegwine's loss is about $100, while the damage to the property and house of Mr. Collhardt amounts to about the same.

The day is gone. Who shall tell what may be the circumstances under which we shall celebrate July 4 in the year 1865? An eventful year is before us, one fraught with the destinies of the race. Never were principles involved of greater magnitude than those which hang on the present struggle. May we not pray fervently that ere the next 4th of July arrives peace shall have once more smiled upon us, and that then we may be enabled to rejoice, not only over the founding of our glorious Republic, but at its restoration, and see a Union of States stronger than at first, after its second great baptism of blood.

ANOTHER BRAVE ONE GONE.

Decease of Lieut. Col. Chandler—Action of the Board of Trade and Friends—Preparations for the Funeral.

The telegraph brings us the mournful intelligence that Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler, of the 88th Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade regiment), was killed on the 27th of June, in the battle at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta, Georgia. The red hand of war has been laid heavily upon this city. Many of the bravest and the best, who sprang to arms at the call of the Executive are now sleeping on far-distant battle-fields. Along the banks of the Tennessee, in the alluvial deposits along the shores of the Mississippi, in the umbrageous depths of the Wilderness, by the side of the Rapidan, in the swamps of the Chickahominy, and in the sands beside the batteries which daily threaten vengeance upon Charleston, lie the bones of Chicago's patriot dead. They sleep on undisturbed by the sharp rattle of musketry and the deep roar of artillery, and unmindful of the rush of opposing battalions. There let them rest till the last trump shall awaken them. It is glorious thus to die for one's country.

Among those who now fill a patriot's grave, we recal the names of Ellsworth, of Wright, of Scott, and of hundreds of others more or less distinguished. There are thousands of bleeding hearts in Chicago to-day, to whom the announcement of the death of the brave Chandler will be an occasion that will bring painfully to mind their own bereavement. There are hundreds of fathers in this city, to-day, mourning the loss of brave sons, wives the death of husbands, and sisters the death of brothers.

Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler became a resident of Chicago about ten years ago. Like thousands of others, he came to this city from Canada, in the hope of bettering his condition. Soon after his arrival, he became connected with the bank of George Smith, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and shortly after took the initiatory steps toward naturalization. In 1859 Comptroller S. D. Ward tendered him the position of book-keeper in the Comptroller's office. He possessed rare qualifications as an accountant, and remained in the position, giving satisfaction to all parties, until the advent of S. S. Hayes, who displaced him for political reasons. He was a firm and consistent Republican in politics, but not a violent partizan.

Immediately after leaving the Comptroller's office, he obtained authority from the State to raise a company of three years troops. In this undertaking he was ably assisted by a private, named Sheridan, who subsequently became a Captain in the 88th regiment. Together they raised two companies, and, upon the organization of the regiment, Mr. Chandler was elected to the Majority. Subsequently, upon the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Chadbourne, he was promoted to the vacancy. Prior to his death he had had many hair-breadth escapes. On one occasion a bullet passed through his ear, and on another a cannon ball passed through his horse, and carried away a part of his coat. In almost every engagement since his regiment has taken the field, he has taken a part and always with distinguished honor. He participated in the bloody affair of Perryville, in the battles of Murfreesboro and Stone River, in the unfortunate engagement of Chickamauga, and in the storming of Missouri Ridge. During the present campaign, Col. Chandler and his command have borne a distinguished part, having been in the front continually, and always fully sustaining the excellent reputation both he and his regiment has gained.

When Gen. Rosecrans first organized the Roll of Honor, after the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro, he selected Major Chandler to be its commander; and had not the military authorities at Washington interfered with the execution of his design he would now have been its leader.

When Lieut. Col. Chandler entered the service he made his will, bequeathing his property, in the event of his death before his return, to his sister, who resides in Canada, where his parents and most of his relatives also reside. He was a man of high moral character, of good judgment and of unquestionable bravery. He was thirty-two years old at the time of his death. No intelligence of the manner of his death has been received, but it is understood that he received his death wound at the foot of the Kenesaw Mountains, while engaged in making the assault upon that stronghold under the direction of Gen. Sherman.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Yesterday, about noon, the members of the Board of Trade were called to order by the President, Col. Hancock, who announced the death of Lieut. Col. Chandler, in fitting terms, whereupon George M. Kimbark offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, Providence in its wisdom has stricken down upon the field of battle, the late noble, efficient and gallant Lieutenant Colonel George W. Chandler, commanding the 88th Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, (Second Board of Trade Regiment) and thereby bereft us of a friend with a heart awake to all the kind offices of a noble and Christian spirit, and the nation of one of her most earnest and ardent supporters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do humbly bow ourselves before Almighty God in sincere mourning for one we loved, and for one in whom the nation has lost a pure and noble patriot, and a gallant and fearless defender. Brave in battle, earnest in the cause for which he has so gallantly laid down his life, beloved by all who knew him, we honor his memory and deeply mourn his irreparable loss. "None knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise."

To his aged parents, sister and brother, although in a foreign land, we offer our heartfelt sympathy in this, the hour of their affliction, and tender them as our boon or consolation the proud name their noble son and brother has left behind him, both in civil and military life—a record resplendent with deeds of kindness, heroism, and pure and noble manliness, with the assurance that while we deeply mourn his loss, we shall ever cherish in our hearts fond remembrance of his many virtues.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in each of the daily papers of the city, and that copies be sent to his relatives and friends, and that the officers and members of this Board, in a body, follow Col. Chandler's remains to the cars, which are to bear them to his friends, and final resting place.

Resolved, That the President of this Board appoint a committee of five to meet other committees at the Tremont House this evening at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for paying a suitable tribute to the remains of the honored dead.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, a Committee of arrangements was appointed consisting of Messrs. Kimbark, Tucker, Munn, Wicker and Rumsey. The President of the Board, Col. Hancock, was subsequently added.

AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

A meeting was held at the Tremont House in the evening, at which were present the Committee of the Board of Trade and many of the friends of the deceased. Mr. Kimbark was appointed Chairman, and Colonel Hancock was requested to obtain a military escort.

A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions. This committee consisted of C. A. Gregory, Edson Keith and John Tyrrell. These gentlemen retired and soon returned with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased God to remove from our midst George W. Chandler, Lieutenant Colonel of the 88th Regiment of Illinois volunteers, killed while gallantly leading his command against the rebels at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain;

AND WHEREAS, we desire to express our appreciation of his worth as a man and as a soldier; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in our intercourse with Col. Chandler in civil life, have ever found him to be a gentleman in every respect, and an upright and honorable man. His associates in the service also were forced by his admirable conduct upon every occasion, whether in the camp, upon the march or on the field of battle, to acknowledge him pre-eminent for cool courage, soldierly ability, and regard for the welfare of his comrades, and conspicuous for daring gallantry;

Resolved, That our army has lost by the death of Lieut. Col. Chandler a good soldier, and our country a brave defender.

Resolved, That we condole with the relatives and friends of Col. Chandler in the loss which they have sustained by his death.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the officers and men of the 88th Illinois volunteers in their loss of a beloved comrade in arms, and a faithful friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of Col. Chandler and also a copy to Col F. T. Sherman, with a request that they be read to his regiment, and also that they be published in the Chicago daily papers.

The old members of the 88th Illinois volunteers were appointed a committee for the reception of the remains. The following gentlemen were appointed pall bearers:—Lieutenants Charles T. Boal, John Chandler, Sylvester Titsworth, F. A. Goodman, H. C. McDonald, G. F. Bigelow, and Messrs. R. S. Sherman, Edwin Keith, Leroy Swampstead, L. Sherman, Norman Williams, U. H. Crosby. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place at half past nine this morning.

Lieut. Col. Chandler's body left Nashville on Sunday evening last, and is expected to reach this city this morning.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—A most disastrous fire occurred last night, a little after midnight, resulting in the complete destruction of Jones & Chapin's extensive cooper shop, situated on Sixteenth street, near the river and just south of the railroad bridge across the South Branch. The establishment was a very extensive one, and the buildings covered a space 150 feet by 250 feet. It was located just west of the Empire Mills owned by Rickard & Bierlin, which for a time was thought to be in imminent danger. The timely arrival of the Fire Engines, although powerless to prevent the total destruction of the building in which the conflagration first originated, was able to save these mills and the lumber in the yard of C. B. Gray & Co., adjoining, from destruction. It is unknown in what manner the fire originated, but the fact that it was first discovered in the engine room, furnishes grounds for the opinion that it was occasioned by the careless disposition of affairs about the mouth of the furnace, by the engineer, when the day's work was ended.

At the present writing it is impossible to arrive at the exact loss, but it was stated by those familiar with the premises, at the time of the burning, that it amounted in round numbers to $25,000. How much of this is covered by insurance we are unable to tell. There was a large quantity of stock on the grounds, consisting of staves, heading and manufactured barrels, and between 1,000 and 2,000 barrels of mess pork, belonging to Messrs. Jones & Chapin. There were in all about one hundred men employed in the concern, most of whom are losers to the extent of their tools. This loss will fall heavily upon a very worthy class of mechanics, and they are entitled to a full measure of public sympathy and consideration.

COLORED FESTIVAL AND LECTURE.—The colored citizens of Chicago held a festival at Metropolitan Hall, on last evening, for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the purchase of a suitable building lot upon which to erect a new and enlarged church. The entertainment was got up under the auspices of the Olivet Baptist Church. The present house of worship of this society is far too small to accommodate its members—hence the necessity of providing a new and larger church building. William Howard Day, Esq., delivered a lecture on the "Prospects of the Colored Race," and Rev. J. N. Gloucester followed upon the "Condition of the Freedmen."

Mr. Day's address was learned and [illegible], evinc[illegible] a thorough knowledge of the subject, and was delivered in a most graceful manner—in some passages being beautifully touching and eloquent.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Examinations of Classes—Exercises To-Day.

The annual examinations of the Chicago High School commenced yesterday, before a large number of the parents, guardians and friends of students. There are now in the School about 235 young lady and gentlemen pupils, and most of them were present during the exercises. The results of the day speaks highly of the attainments of the pupils, and of the efficiency of Mr. Howland and his corps of assistants.

MORNING SESSION.

At nine o'clock, Miss Nobles' class in geometry was subjected to a searching examination in the elementary principles of the subject. The answers of the class proved that they have a firm foundation on which to build the deeper profundities of the science.

A class in grammar, taught by Miss Delano, was vigorously questioned on the principles of the subject, and their application in the arts of speaking and writing correctly. The answers of the students were very satisfactory.

The pupils of Mr. Faulhaber's class in German acquitted themselves in a manner highly euphoneous to a Teutonic ear. They are not only well versed in the principles of the language, but speak with a very good accent.

During the above examinations, part of the students were subjected to a series of rigorous questions on the Greek language, and the promptitude and correctness of each answer showed how thoroughly their teacher, Mr. Dewy, has treated the subject.

After a short recess, at half past ten o'clock, Mr. Porter's class in History was examined. The pupils appear to be well versed in the principal features of the recent history of this and other countries.

In Natural Philosophy the students evinced a high degree of proficiency. Miss Van Patten has taken much care to inculcate a knowledge of the laws which regulate the motions of the universe.

A class in Latin and French was next examined and the members acquitted themselves very creditably. Mr. Howland has personally superintended this branch of the pupils' education, and has well succeeded in his efforts.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon exercises commenced with an examination of Mr. Welles' class in Geometry. Some of the young ladies especially showed a good acquaintance with Euclid, in the manner in which they solved some very abstruse mathematical problems.

A class in French, which had been under the tuition of Mr. Faulhaber, answered the questions of the examiners in a very creditable manner. Several of the branches of French grammar were thoroughly canvassed by the pupils.

Mr. Delano's pupils in Reading, read some selections from modern authors in a style very correct in punctuation and accentuation.

During the above exercise, some very interesting facts were elicited by the intelligent answers of Mr. Porter's class in Mental Science.

After recess some of the pupils were rigorously examined in the various arithmetical rules. The class is a credit to Miss Van Patten, its teacher.

The more advanced pupils belonging to Mr. Delano's class in the Normal Room were questioned on several subjects pertaining to the Theory of Teaching, and evinced a creditable knowledge of the method of conducting educational pursuits as teachers.

Principal Howland's pupils in Latin and Greek acquitted themselves very creditably.

The exercises of the day were concluded by an exhibition of the knowledge of Mr. Welles' class in that beautiful science—Geology. During the examination many interesting facts were elicited regarding the various forces which have tended, and are tending to modify the construction of this terrestial sphere.

This morning the examinations will be concluded, and in the afternoon the teachers of the school will meet, by invitation, the members of the Board of Education. It is expected that Mr. Welles will address the meeting. To-morrow and Friday are the days for the annual commencement exercises of the institution.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.—Our reporter did not attend the races yesterday, and does not propose to furnish a report until the directors provide some place from which an intelligent idea of the position of the contesting animals can be gained. We are informed that four horses were entered for the $1200 purse yesterday, viz.: "Cooley," "Nabocliss," "Silas Rich" and "Brown Dick." The information we have of the race is quite meagre, but as we understand it the following summary will very nearly represent the winner, and the relative positions of the horses in the race. When the directors consult their own interests, instead of according to the demands of Cincinnati horse jockeys, they will provide proper accommodation for Reporters:

SUMMARY.

Chicago, July 5, 1864, Purse $1200, mile heats, best three in five to harness.

Peter Mulligan names bl. g. Cooley, 1. 1. 1.

J. C. Kelley names br. g. Nabocliss, 2. 3. 3.

W. D. Peabody names br. g. Brown Dick, 3. 2. 2.

S. Anderson names ch. g. Silas Rich, 4. 4. 4.

Time, 2:33, 2:38——.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Excursion to Lake Superior.—Persons wishing to go on an excursion to Lake Superior will do well to correspond with Rev. E. M. Boring, P. O. Box 3420, for particulars.

Thanks.—The boys of the TRIBUNE gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a pitcher of foaming ale with accompaniments, on the morning of the Fourth of July, labelled "Pete Gleason." Peter has proper appreciation of the weaknesses of printers and newspaper scribblers.

Christ Church.—A meeting of the parishioners of Christ Church will be held at the Orphan Asylum, this evening, July 6th, at 8 o'clock, on business of great importance to the welfare of the Church.

Home for the Friendless.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home on Wednesday, July 6th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Ladies are requested to be punctual.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.—The living breath of the loveliest flower that blossoms in the garland of nature and wafts its sweet perfume on every breeze, has its exact counterpart in the breaths of all who use that unequalled and justly popular dentifrice, Fragrant Sozodont. It purifies and sweetens the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, and gives to them that roseate cast so much coveted; most delicious, convenient, efficacious and beneficial preparation for the toilet ever given to the public.

Sold by druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle. jy6-m453-3t

Picnic Excursion.—The Sunday School and congregation of St. John's Church, Union Park, will go on their Ninth Annual Picnic to Clarke Station, on Thursday, July 14. This station is on the Calumet River, twenty-four miles from the city. Fishing, boating, dancing and wild flowers are among the inducements offered to those who join in this excursion.

Strickland's Pile Remedy.—It is a blessing to those suffering with piles that we can assure them this preparation of Dr. Strickland's is effecting permanent cures in cases of very long standing, and it only costs 50 cents. For sale by druggists and H. Scovil, wholesale agent, 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—We would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. We advertise these *Troches*, because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant.—*Chicago School Journal*.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skilton Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy2-m294-3m

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,

jy3-m248-1m DAW Chicago, Ill.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. je10-h940-1f

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1864—10 p. m.

There was a good attendance at the Sherman House this evening, and owing to the advance in gold and the favorable advices by the European steamer the general markets were firm and higher.

WHEAT advanced 6@7c ₩ bushel. In the afternoon about 70,000 bu were sold at $1.97@2.00 for No. 2, and at $2.08@2.10 for No 1 Spring. In the evening the market was firm and buoyant, with sales of about 100,000 bu at $2.05@2.07 for No 1, and at $1.97@2.00 for No 2 Spring—closing quiet but firm at $2.06@2.07, and $1.98@1.99 respectively. The sales in the evening were: 5,000 bu No 1 Spring at $2.05; 10,000 bu do at $2.06; 10,000 bu do at $2.07; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring at $1.97; 17,000 bu do at $1.98; 27,000 bu do at $1.98½; 34,000 bu do at $1.99; 12,000 bu do at $1.99½; 5,000 bu do at $2.00; 5,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.95; 800 bu Rejected Spring at $1.81.

CORN was in moderate request and steady. The sales were light, as follows: 1,600 bu No 1 at $1.33; 5,000 bu No 2 (short receipts) at $1.29; 6,000 bu do at $1.29; 5,000 bu do at $1.29½—market closing steady and firm at $1.29@1.29½ for No 2.

OATS were moderately active and a shade firmer, with sales at an advance of ½c on the closing figures on 'Change. At the close, the market ruled quiet at 79½c for No 1. Sales were: 3,000 bu No 1 at 79½c; 10,000 bu do at 80c; 15,000 bu do at 80½c.

HIGHWINES were firm and buoyant, and we note an advance of fully 4c ₩ gal over the extreme prices paid on 'Change. About 750 barrels changed hands at $1.71@1.74, as follows: 100 brls at $1.71; 100 brls at $1.71½; 100 brls at $1.72; 100 brls at $1.73½; 100 brls at $1.74—closing with buyers at $1.74½ and sellers at $1.75. The principal cause for this advance was the receipt of dispatches in the afternoon, with reliable information that Congress had not, previous to adjournment, taxed stocks on hand.

FLOUR was held firmly, and higher prices were asked. Sales: 500 brls Becker's XX, and 100 brls Cedar Falls' (Iowa) spring extras at $10.00; 175 bbls Grey Fox do at $9.50.

PROVISIONS were firm but quiet. Sales 300 brls Mess Pork at $39.00—generally held at $40.00. Lard is in good demand and firm at 17c—holders asking 17½c.

SALT was firm and active. Sales 10,000 brls new Saginaw Fine, sellers' option, last half of July, and first half of August, at $3.40 afloat.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday evening, July 5, 1864.

Not much inquiry for crude, only one small sale of 45 barrels. Refined firm, 80@85c, 74 in bond. Arrived since Saturday nearly 1,000 barrels.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Tuesday Evening, July 5, 1864.

UP—Props Edith, Mendota, Acme; Barks Ocean Wave, Osceola, Gaskin, Lion, Desota, Buffalo; Brigs Tread, Mariett, Bay City; Schrs Hippogriffe, Marie, Rainbow, Clayton, Muskingum, Sweepstakes, Nicholas.

DOWN—Props Richmond, Dunkirk; Schrs Mazeppa, Ford, Emex, Atlanta, Bronson. Wind S. W.

DETROIT, Monday Evening, July 4, 1864.

UP—Prop Everstead; Barks Winslow, Champion, Northwest, Desota; Schrs Autocrat, Lidie Case, Dauntless, Mott, Nemaha, Attala, Seabird, Maple.

DOWN—Props Badger, Fountain, Townsends; Bark Marquette; Schrs Martin, Hartwell, Kastler, Mediator, Alps. Wind S. E.

N. Y. Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, July 5, 1864.

MONEY—Less stringent, at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—[illegible] for gold.

GOLD—Firmer—opening at [illegible], advancing to [illegible], and closing at [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—[illegible] coupons [illegible] April, 101.

STOCKS—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 5.—The Commercial says that gold was dull this morning, but higher, with the [illegible].

[illegible] apprehension that the President will not sign the act repealing the Gold bill; consequently, there were no transactions at the gold room or board, and private parties are keeping up old quotations. Opened at 240.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

COTTON—1c better, sales at [illegible].

FLOUR—State and Western firmer to arrive; less on the spot without decided change. Sales at $10.50@[illegible] for extra State, $10.80@11.50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.60@[illegible] for trade brands. Market closing steady. Included in the sales are 13,000 brls extra St. [illegible], for August, at $11.50@12.00.

WHISKY—Sales at $1.70@1.71 for State, and $1.70@1.72 for Western, chiefly at $1.70.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible]. Sales at $2.50 for Milwaukee Club, $2.52@2.58 for amber Milwaukee, chiefly at $2.58@2.60 for winter red Western, and also 25,000 bu amber Michigan, to arrive last half of July, at $2.60. Corn heavy and [illegible] lower. Sales at $1.58@1.58½ for new mixed Western, $1.44@1.52 for unsound. Oats moderately active. Sales at 97@98c for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; nothing doing. Sugar dull.

PETROLEUM—Firm but quiet; 48@50c for crude; 79 @80c for refined in bond.

WOOL—Quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork without material change; $41.50 for mess; $44.00@45.00 for new do; $31.00@37.00 for old and new prime, and $38.00 for prime mess. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard dull—buyers and sellers apart—quoted nominally at 18½@19½c for No. 1 to prime kettle-rendered; Saturday evening 500 brls sold for July, buyer's option, at 20½c. Butter quiet and steady, at 28@30c for Ohio, and 30@35c for State. Cheese unchanged, at 15@18c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday July 5.—Current prices for the week at all the markets: Beeves, first quality, at $18; ordinary to good, $14.50@17.00; common, $13.00@14.50; inferior, $11.00@13.

COWS AND CALVES—1st quality $50@65; ordinary $40@50; common $30@35; inferior $25@30.

VEAL CALVES—1st quality per lb, 9½@10; ordinary 8@9½c; common 7½@8c; inferior 6@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, ₩ head $7.50@8.50; prime $6.50@7.00; ordinary $5.00@6.00; common $4.50@5.50; inferior $4.00@4.50.

SWINE—Corn fed ₩ lb 11@11½c; still fed 10@11c.

The above quotations for beef cattle show a change of about 1c ₩ lb as compared with last week. Total receipts of all stock at all the yards for the week and last week were as follows: at the Washington yards: Beeves 3,501; cows 81; veal calves 148; sheep and lambs 796; swine 14,300. At Browning's yards—Beeves 159; cows 33; veal calves 170; sheep and lambs 4,341. At Chamberlain's yards—Beeves 59; cows 46; veal calves 873. At O'Brien's yards—Beeves 46; cows 37; veal calves 329; sheep and lambs 3,013. To butchers—Beeves 725; sheep and lambs 900.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Tuesday Evening, July 5, 1864.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; spring extra $10.50; red winter extra $11.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $2.15; No. 1 Chicago spring $2.08. Corn firm but dull at $1.38 for No. 2. Oats are held at 90@91c for No. 1 Western.

WHISKY—$1.74@1.74½.

FREIGHTS—To New York, wheat 15c, corn 15c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 20,300 brls; wheat 132,196 bu; corn 130,361 bu; oats 110,436.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 3,131 brls; wheat 104,000 bu; corn 121,289 bu; oats 34,786 bu.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday Evening, July 5.

Trade very dull.

FLOUR—Firm. Sales unimportant: Sup. $9.50@9.75; extra, $9.25@9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, with red at $2.40 and white at $2.5[illegible]. Corn steady, with yellow at $1.60.

PETROLEUM—Excited, with refined in bond at 80@85c, and refined free at 90@95c.

WHISKY—Unsettled, and held at $1.80.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday Evening, July 5.

FLOUR—Without material change at $11.25@11.50 for No 1 spring; $11.50@11.75 for red winter; $12.50@12.50 for white winter; $13.00@13.25 for white Canada.

GRAIN—Wheat at $2.40 without sales. Corn held at $1.45@1.48; no sales. Oats scarce.

FREIGHTS—Owing to a break below Utica boats are scarce and rates are firm, but nominal.

LAKE IMPORTS—Since Saturday noon, flour 1,850 brls, wheat 130,480 bu, corn 311,690 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—51,000 bu wheat, 8,300 bu corn. Shipped by railroad, 1,517 brls flour.

Native Wines.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO'S

PURE

NATIVE WINES.

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, the imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table uses, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine, unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all Druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,

No. 21 River St., Chicago.

jy6-m235-1tew-Tues-1y-4thp

Clothing.

A LARGE STOCK

OF

Men's, Boys' and Youths'

CLOTHING

AT

GREAT BARGAINS AT

BARTLETT'S,

133 Randolph Street,

SHERMAN HOUSE BLOCK.

We have on hand a larger stock than ever. All new and adapted to the season, which

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL.

Call here before purchasing if you would secure

BARGAINS.

jy6-m481 2t w r&sa 4thp

Excursions.

NINTH ANNUAL

PICNIC EXCURSION

OF

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL,

On Thursday, July 14th,

TO CLARK STATION.

Clark station is one of the best points for fishing in the vicinity of Chicago. A good supply of boats will be supplied. A band of music will accompany the excursion. Ice Cream, Lemonade and other refreshments furnished on the ground.

Cars leave Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Depot at 8¼ a. m. Tickets for adults, 75 cents. Children, 25 cents. jy6-m156-1t

ANNUAL EXCURSION

OF THE

Union Park Cong'l Society and Sab. School,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 9th,

TO WATSON'S ISLAND, GENEVA.

Cars leave Wells street depot at 8:30; leave Reuben street at 8:45. Adult tickets 75 cts; children 35 cts. The grove is delightfully situated but a few rods from the cars, and well supplied with springs of good water. je29-m119-3t w r&sa 4thp

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Matrimonial. Two young ladies of wealth, beauty and wit, desire correspondence with a number of gentlemen possessed of the same qualifications. Object—matrimony. Enclose photograph and address MINNIE DAYTON or FANNIE A. LAWRENCE, Fox Lake, Wisconsin. jy6-m490-2t

WANTED—Correspondence, by two gay young men. Object—fun and mutual improvement. Photographs exchanged if desired. All letters promptly answered. Address HARRY AMOUR and CHARLES ST. CLAIR, Post Office Box 4660, Chicago, Ill. jy3-m[illegible]

WANTED—Two veteran soldiers who flatter themselves that they have a good share of common sense, as well as a fair supply of this world's goods, have lately had the misfortune to lose their sweethearts, and to supply their places wish to open correspondence with as many of the fair daughters of the North, who are in similar circumstances, as wish to reply. Object, fun and, perhaps matrimony. Photos exchanged or returned. Address, with real name, WILLIAM COZENS or CHARLIE H. CLAYTON, co. K, 12th Iowa Vet Vol. Infty, Memphis, Tenn. jy6-m483-1t

Auction Sales.

FIRST-CLASS

SILVER-PLATED GOODS

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, July 8th, at 11 o'clock, we shall sell at our Store Rooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a splendid assortment of the very best quality of Silver Plated Tea Set, of six pieces, elegant Castors with fine cut bottles, Ice Pitchers and Coolers, Wine Castor, Tea Bowl, Call Bells, Butter Coolers, Water and Coffee Urns, Magic Castor, Coffee, Tea and Sugar Pots, Wine Set, Goblets, Mugs, Cream and Water Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Spoon Holders, fine Silver-Plated Tea Desert and Table Knives at the best English steel, Table Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks. Also, a fine assortment of Table Cutlery, of the best makes. All of the above goods are warranted. No better sold in Chicago.

jy6-m[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

Elegant New Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, July 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Rooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a splendid assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture, consisting in part of Elegant Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Tables, Rich Rosewood Book Case and Oiled Walnut Secretary, very fine Oak and Walnut Marble-Top Sideboards, with mirror backs, elegant Rosewood and Oiled Walnut full marble-top Chamber Suits; a splendid assortment of them; also, a large variety of Cottage Chamber Suits, of nine pieces, Oil Walnut Hat Trees, Office Desks, Card Table Chairs, Rockers, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands &c., &c.

The above is all first-class goods, from the best manufacturers in New York and Boston. Housekeepers and others are particularly invited to call and examine the goods. A lot of second-hand goods will be sold at the same time.

jy3-m501-6t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

LARGE SALE OF

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE,

CONSISTING OF

Trunks, Black Bags, Carpet Bags, Valises, German Chests, Tool Chests, Boxes, Bundles, Bags, Bedding, Coats, Shawls, Umbrellas, Parasols, Guns, &c., &c.

For description and particulars see small posters. The above property will be sold at public auction at the Freight Depot of the Michigan Central Railroad in Chicago, on Wednesday, July 13th, 1864, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

jy2-m[illegible] Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

jy5-m347-4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Estrayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the night of the 3d inst., from my premises, 185 West Indiana street, a sorrel Horse 7 years old, about 15 hands high, long switch tail, shod all round, and a scar on his near hind foot, just above the hoof. Any person returning said horse, or giving information where he can be found will be liberally rewarded.

jy6-m[illegible] B. T. PROUTY, P. O. Box 4[illegible].

STRAYED.—$10 Reward. Strayed from 145 West Jackson street, a small black cow with white stripe on the breast, [illegible] broken off right horn, now supposed to have a calf. $10 reward will be given to any person who will return her or give information where she can be found. T. J. NOLAN. jy6-m[illegible]

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.

BRYAN HALL.

BRYAN HALL.

GREAT HIT OF

GREAT HIT OF

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS

THE MOST POPULAR TROUPE OF THE AGE.

THE MOST POPULAR TROUPE OF THE AGE.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

COMBINING EXCELLENCE AND ORIGINALITY.

COMBINING EXCELLENCE AND ORIGINALITY.

New Songs! New Acts! New Dances!

New Songs! New Acts! New Dances!

New Songs! New Acts! New Dances!

New Songs! New Acts! New Dances!

Inimitable, Unequalled and Unapproachable.

Inimitable, Unequalled and Unapproachable.

Tickets 25 Cents.

Tickets 25 Cents.

DOORS OPEN AT 7. COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

jy6-m[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

McVicker and Myers........................Managers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6th.

BENEFIT OF M'LLE AUGUSTA.

Who will appear in three beautiful dances. Mrs. RACHEL JOHNSON, and all the favorites in the bill. The performance will commence with the beautiful comedietta of

DELICATE GROUND.

GRAND DANCE, LA GREEK..................M'LLE AUGUSTA

PEACE AND QUIET.

PAS SEUL LA GAZELLE.......................M'LLE AUGUSTA

THE SWISS SWAINS.

THE GRECIAN LAY..............................M'LLE AUGUSTA

Tuesday and Friday, Italian Opera.

Saturday Night the Romantic Drama of PAULINE, THE ASSASSIN'S BRIDE.

Saturday Afternoon, Operatic Matinee by Brignoli and all the artists.

VARIETY THEATRE,

115 and 117 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK & CO., Sole Lessees and Managers.

T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

RETURN OF THE OLD FAVORITES,

MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING.

Re-appearance of

MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL.

First appearance of

MISS HATTIE HINKLEY.

First appearance of MR. PETE LEE, Ethiopian Comedian and general performer.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clk.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress and Family Circle, 15 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents. my29-h115-1w

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO....Proprietors and Managers.

A. D. BRADLEY..............Director of Amusements.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH.

Two Grand Performances,

At 2½ and 8 o'clock, when will be presented the great moral Drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The cast embracing the entire strength of the great Star Company.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 5th, and every evening during the week, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the great drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

In rehearsal the great Drama of the DUKE'S MOTTO.

PRICES.—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Italian Opera for Two Nights Only!

Signor Brignoli's Farewell in America.

McVicker & Myers respectfully inform their patrons and the admirers of the Opera that at an immense expense they have engaged the following eminent lyric artists for TWO GRAND OPERATIC PERFORMANCES.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,

The celebrated Prima Donna and Contralto.

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, Prima Tenore,

SIGNOR MANCUSI, Prima Baritone,

SIGNOR SUSINI, Basso Profundo,

MME. ZAPUCCI, Second Donna,

SIGS. LOCATELLI and NARDINI,

Second Bassos.

Who will appear on Thursday and Friday, July 7th and 8th, in the following Operas, under the Musical Direction of Sig. BENDELARI.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 7th, Rossini's famous Comic Opera,

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, in her admirable role of...Rosina.

Signor Brignoli, in his famous rendition of...Count Almaviva.

Signor Mancusi, in his great role of..........Figaro.

Signor Susini, in his world renowned part of...Doctor Bartolo.

Signor Locatelli.................as................Don Basilio.

Signor Nardini.................as................The Officer.

Mme. Zapucci....................as................Bertha.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 8th, Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera of

DON PASQUALE.

By the above eminent artists.

PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents. Secured seats 25 cents extra. Sale of seats for both nights will commence at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 5, at the Box office of the Theatre.

jy2-m[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FORSALE—A desirable Residence on the West Side, near Horse Railroad, eleven rooms, double parlors, marble mantel and grate in each. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at 130 South Water street. jy6-m[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE.—Valuable Business Property in a country town, consisting of 20 acres of Land, contiguous to R. R. Depot, two Dwellings, Store, &c. It is an A No. 1 location for a business man to engage in grain and general country trade. Terms—Half cash; balance one to three years. For full particulars address T. S. BAKER, Box 338, Chicago. jy6m430-1t

FOR SALE.—A handsome two-STORY COTTAGE, near the "LAKE VIEW HOUSE," containing seven rooms, &c., in a highly cultivated lot of one acre, shaded with vigorous oaks and ornamental trees, evergreens, &c., flower and kitchen gardens, the latter well stocked with bearing apple and cherry trees, grapery, asparagus, rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, &c. &c. The horse cars pass in front of the house. Apply to C. COOKSON, on the premises, or at No. 7 Court House, Chicago. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—I have sixteen of the most eligibly situated Building Lots in the West Division—all high, dry, well drained, and in the neighborhood of the residence of Mrs. Dr. Egan and ex-Mayor Haines. They front 25 and 35 feet each on Peoria, Green and Van Buren streets. A rare opportunity for those seeking homes in a good neighborhood. The title to all these lots is perfect, and above suspicion. Warrantee deeds will be executed by Wm. H. Brown, Esq. T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 104 Randolph street, Room No. 9, third story. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—A nice two story frame house of [illegible] rooms, brick basement and lot 50 by 180 feet, with barn, on Wabash avenue, near Liberty or 14th street.

A two story frame house of [illegible] rooms and lot 50 feet front on Wabash avenue, near Ringgold or 23d sts.

Three frame houses and lots on Warren street, near Lincoln.

Also a number of building lots on the South and West Side. Also a number of houses and lots in different parts of the city.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent,

jy6-m[illegible] No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and lot, with good barn, on Twenty third street. The house has just been thoroughly refitted throughout, making it "good as new." The lot is 60 by 175 feet with beautiful shade trees in front. A very pleasant home, and will be sold at a reasonably low price. Apply to R. A. RICE, 88 Dearborn st. jy6m[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Very desirable Dwelling Houses and Lots on Michigan and Wabash avenues, at very low prices. Several desirable lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, from $35 to $110 per front foot. A very desirable and well improved property on Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets, now paying 11 per cent. on price asked for it. Also, four Brick Stores on East Kinzie street, paying 10 per cent on present value. Also, three Brick Stores and Dwellings on State street near Monroe paying 10 per cent. on price asked, and other improved and unimproved large and small lots in the various Divisions of the city, for sale low for cash, if applied for soon, by HEAD & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street. jy6-m[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office.

WEST WASHINGTON STREET—100 feet front and full depth, facing south, near Reuben street. One of the best lots near Union Park.

MICHIGAN, WABASH, INDIANA, PRAIRIE AND CALUMET AVENUE PROPERTY.—A large number of choice lots for sale reasonably, and on credit, on these favorite avenues. Also, on Park avenue, a new and desirable dwelling and lot in the West Division for $4,500.

South Water street property in the best part of the street.

Valuable River lot on corner of Jackson street, 100 feet by 214.

Valuable River lot on corner of Twenty-second st., 125 feet on River.

Both these River lots rent well, and can be bought at a bargain.

Fine business lot on Washington street, in second block from new Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SUBDIVISION—Several large blocks in the city for sale as a whole, well adapted for subdivision. Choice residence and business property in the three Divisions of the city. jy6-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. Price $2,000. Rent $25 per month. Also, two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets. je28-m157 1m

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison streets. Also in Duncan's and Ogden's additions. Brick House and Lot corner Indiana and Wolcott streets. Lot 118¾ by 100 to an alley. House and Lot northeast corner Pine and Illinois streets. P. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. je13-h51-[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On the evening of the 3rd, a black morocco memorandum book, containing a sum of money and papers valuable to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of this paper. jy6-m439-2t

LOST—Last Saturday on North Clark street, a small gold plate with two teeth attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Gardiner's Drug Store, 38 North Clark st. jy6-m[illegible]

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, on North Lasalle street, between Oak and White, an Infant's Gold Loop and Clasp. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 316 North Lasalle street, or at this office. jy6-m437-1t

LOST—A Gold Enameled Watch and Chain, on yesterday, at the Driving Park, or on the railroad cars returning. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning same to 179 South Water street, Room No. 1, up-stairs. jy6-m431-2t

LOST.—$10.00 Reward. A Black Newfoundland Dog, on Sunday, July 3, on Milwaukee Avenue. Answers to the name of "Ponto." Anybody returning same to E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 104 South Water street, or at wood yard north end of Carpenter street, will receive the above reward. jy6-m475-3t

LOST.—On the afternoon of the 4th of July, at McVicker's Theater, a brown check Parasol. Leave at this office or at No. 180 West Monroe street. jy6-m477-1t

LOST.—From the subscriber, Sunday night, from lot corner Berlin street and North avenue, a Chestnut Horse, with four white legs and white face; on nigh fore foot there is a ring mark; has not scratches on three legs. Any one leaving information of said horse with STEARNS & FORSYTH, 121 South Water street, will be paid expenses. jy6-m[illegible]

LOST.—Yesterday afternoon, a small package of money, between the office of the Gas Company and the Post Office. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving it at HIGGINS & TABER'S, 156 Clark street, corner Monroe. jy6-m[illegible]

LOST—A Cow. Strayed from 383 West Randolph street, on or about the 25th ult., a young, smallish, red cow, with slim neck and horns, a small tumor on the right side, and supposed now to have a calf. Any person who will return her to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded.

jy6-m[illegible] M. C. DARLING.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A neat, well built, and convenient story and a half cottage house, recently painted, with good barn and large lot. Apply to GEORGE BICKERDIKE, on West Indiana street, between Elizabeth and Noble streets, or to BURNHAM & MARTIN'S Office, 51 East Randolph street. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT—Low a large and desirable house on the corner of Ontario and St. Clair streets. MACLAY & KEDZIE, No. 3 Kingsbury Block. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT—or for sale, Cottage 57 Peirce street, near the corner of Halsted, West division. It is in good order, containing 3 rooms and 4 closets. Is convenient to Blue Island Street Cars. Possession immediately. A lease of the ground can be had for 4 years. Rent $10 per month. Sale $450. Inquire at 118 West Jackson st. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT—Three pleasant rooms, with privilege of furnished parlor. Rent $13 per month. Also a house of six rooms; rent $20 per month. Also a Housekeeper wanted. For particulars inquire at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and 22d street. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT.—House of 8 rooms, on Park avenue, near Hoyne street. For terms inquire at Sherman House Exchange. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT.—A furnished lodging room to one or two gentlemen. Apply at 136 South Clark street, near Monroe. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT.—I wish to rent a furnished house, located in a good neighborhood and convenient to Horse cars. Address P. O. Box 4594. jy6-m502-3t

TO RENT.—Part of a good brick dwelling house, on south side, within ten minutes walk of Post Office. Applicants can get any information in regard to terms, by addressing P. O. Box 4780. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT.—Valuable dock property, well located for wood and coal yard, fronting on well paved street, very easy of access from business portions of the city. Apply to WARD & STANFORD, 134 Randolph St., rooms 5 and 7. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board, at 137 Dearborn street, opposite Postoffice. jy4-3t

TO RENT.—A gentleman can have a fine, unfurnished second-story front room, without board, in a first-class house on the North Side, near the Rush street bridge, by applying to Post Office Box 1801. Good references wanted. jy3-m[illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class Office two rooms on second floor, at 36 Washington street. GOOKINS, THOMAS & ROBERTS. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT.—I wish to rent for three or four months, a comfortably Furnished House, in a good location. South Side preferred. Address P. O. Drawer 6[illegible]. jy6-m[illegible]

TO RENT—The Lake View House and furniture. The house contains about 65 rooms; is located on the Lake Shore 4 miles north of the city. Horse cars run within a few rods of the house. Apply to JAMES H. REES, No. 88 Dearborn street. jy3-m[illegible]-1w

TO RENT—Basement and Vaults 25 by 40, corner of Lake and State streets—an excellent location for a Restaurant or for storing and jobbing produce, &c. A desk room may be had, if desired. For terms apply at 64 Lake street. je30-m196-6t

TO RENT—The five story brick Store, 247 South Water street. Also, the first story and basement of Store 228 Lake street. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 51 Clark street. je30-m[illegible]

For Sale

FOR SALE—Pair of good work Horses. Inquire of STILES, BREWSTER & CO., 225 South Water street. jy6-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent. Dining and Liquor Saloon and Furniture. Lease three years. Best location in the city. Apply at 109 Randolph street. jy6-m448-2t

FOR SALE.—Ancient Books for sale by W. DEAKIN, 149 Lake street, Chicago, up-stairs. Catalogues sent free. P. O. Box 3974. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, a suit of furnished rooms and lease—in a central location. Address Post Office Box 3364, or call at No. 55 Clark street. jy6-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon 204 Kinzie street, corner of North Dearborn. jy6-m[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—The furniture and lease of a small house within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Address Post Office Box 3[illegible]. jy6-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, Lease and Fixtures of a Furniture Store for sale cheap for cash. Located in the central part of the city, and has a good trade established. Cause of selling change of business. The stock on hand is small. Address "W M," Box 3907. jy6-m377-3t

FOR SALE—Sand for Sale on Fullerton avenue, near the lake. 100 loads for $6.00; 1,000 loads for $50.00, by J. H. FOSTER. Office 52 Clark street; house corner of North Clark street and Belden avenue. jy6-m457-2w

FOR SALE.—The Stock and Fixtures, with lease, of a Fruit Store and Ice Cream Saloon, now doing a good business. For particulars address "FRUIT STORE," Tribune office. jy6-m517-1t

FOR SALE—One 15 Horse Portable Engine, one 15, one 20, one 25, one 30, one 40 horse power stationary engines with boilers, Cranes, Foundry Patterns and fixtures. One light open buggy. Address P. O. Box 3[illegible], or call at 5[illegible] State street. jy6-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good watchmaker can obtain a well established business, principal shop in the county, with an excellent reputation, in one of the most flourishing towns on a main east and west railroad. Present business (work) $5 to $16 per day. Averages $30 to $60 a week. The owner having a valuable patent will sell this business at a bargain. Price $500 cash (no goods). Address "C S G," Drawer No. 7, Niles, Michigan. jy4 m[illegible]

FOR SALE—One 42 inch boiler with two flues, in good order. Inquire at C. Reissig's Boiler Shop, foot of Jackson st., West Side, fronting the river, or to the undersigned. Also, one Everts' shingle machine, with jointer, cut-off saw, &c. WM. B. SMITH, Planing Mill, on State street at railroad crossing. jy2-m[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—A third-class Hotel, lease and furniture, situated in a good locality and doing a good business. Sickness only reason for selling. Address "HOTEL," Tribune office. jy1-m[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—To close an estate, and must be sold, one of the best located Distilleries in the Northwest, all in good order, built new in 1862; capacity, 320 bushels per day. Plenty of corn and other grain can be bought at the distillery, and also wood. Good pen room for 1300 hogs. For further particulars address J. S. BACON, Niles, Mich. je30-m[illegible]

FOR SALE—Large Drug Business. An extensive drug house in one of the largest cities in this state is offered for sale, (on account of the illness of the owner.) It is a rare opportunity for an energetic business man. Inquire of FULLER, FINCH & FULLER. je22 k[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics without a preparation, even Hose and Towelling. They cannot spatter or corrode. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents, retail price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 38 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents cannot be had at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of retail price—$1.50. Circular and terms sent by R. R. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—An Agent in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, for a Patent Article made in New York. It pays $[illegible] a month in other States. Persons wishing employment call on the patentee and see the machine, at 158 South Clark street, Room No. 5. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Good men from all parts of the United States, to engage in a pleasant and profitable business, requiring a capital of from $15 to $100. It may be sold to nearly every family, and pays good agents from $25 to $150 per week. Please call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs, or address P. O. Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Illinois, inclosing 25 cents for particulars. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Active Agents to sell Frost's Great Illustrated Encyclopedia of Animated Nature, containing 1350 engravings of the whole Animal Kingdom. Life of Gen Grant and his Military Career, $1.50. Administration of President Lincoln, $1.50, also his Life, $1.25. For circulars enclose stamp to WM. H. POST, Room 15, Uhlich's Block, Post Office Box 4729, Chicago. jy6-m471-6t

WANTED—300 Agents. Teachers, Ladies, Disabled Officers, Soldiers, and all seeking a good paying business with exclusive rights given, will find it to their advantage to call on or address with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher and Wholesale Agent, 117 South Clark st., Chicago. jy4-m[illegible]

WANTED—A Traveling Agent. One acquainted with the Druggists through Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. None but those who can come well recommended need apply. Address P. O. Box 486, Detroit, Mich. jy1-m[illegible]-1w

WANTED—Teachers to sell by subscription, during their summer vacation, a new and important work we now have in preparation, and which will soon be ready. Such of the above class as desire pleasant and profitable employment during the summer months, united with valuable discipline that cannot be obtained in the schools, will do well to address us for particulars. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $15 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, care 2[illegible] Broadway, New York. jy1-m[illegible]

WANTED—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. je[illegible]

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from. je[illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; OR, LIFE OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. Disabled and wounded soldiers can sell hundreds of them. Sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book. R. R. LANDON, wholesale agent, 38 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The engravings are by Sartain. This work is now too well and favorably known to need comment. Also, agents for the popular subscription book, Chronicles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. A numerous and highly interesting work, on which agents are remarkably successful. Price $1.50. Send for circulars and full particulars to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents can positively make $250 per month. Very little capital required. The best two thread Family Sewing Machine ever made. This beautiful machine for $15. A child can use it—this is no deception. Circulars sent free on application to D. A. SLACK, Western General Agt., P. O. Box 1371, Chicago, Ill. je[illegible]

WANTED—Agents and Booksellers. Raymond's History of the Administration of President Lincoln—text book of the campaign. Retail price $1.50; sent by mail on receipt of price. Life of General Grant at same price. Canvassers wanted everywhere to sell these and other popular works. Address CLARK & CO., 63 Washington st., P. O. Box 5731, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent FREE. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. my[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A short time since, in the vicinity of "Douglas Grove," a Gold Watch which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges by applying to OLIVE [illegible], south west corner of Clark st. and Archer Road. jy3-m[illegible]

TAKEN UP.—I have taken possession of a white cow that was found in my premises destroying the trees and shrubs, and intend to keep her until costs and damages are paid, or sell her to pay same. A note left at the Tribune Office directed to "P P H," stating where the owner can be seen, will receive immediate attention. jy6-m[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A young gentleman wishes to obtain board in a private family, or rent a furnished room; private family [illegible] "R O B," P. O. Box 3[illegible]. jy[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as coachman by a single man, just arrived from New York, who understands the care and management of horses well. Can show the best of recommendations. Address "E C," Tribune Office. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—The undersigned having a few leisure hours mornings and evenings, wishes to spend them in teaching [illegible] native language—German. Good references [illegible] to ability, &c. Please address "GERMAN," Tribune Office. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—By a small family without children, a house containing four or five rooms, in the north or south divisions, not too far out, or would take part of a house with a small, respectable family. Address, for two days "FREDERICK," Tribune Office. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—$20 to any one that will get me a situation as conductor on a road or street cars, or as baggage master or express agent; or $10 for a place as fireman or brakeman on a railroad. Good references furnished. Address, for three days, W. RUSSEL, Tribune Office. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—By a competent American lady a situation as nurse for the sick. Apply at STEWART HAMILTON'S Intelligence Office, Clark street, Church Block, Chicago, [illegible] o'clock p. m., to-day. Post Office Box [illegible]. Fifty farm hands wanted. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Two dollars enclosed to THOMAS SPENCER, M. D., Box [illegible], Chicago, will ensure one bottle, by express, of Dr. Van Verare's newly discovered Female Remedy, with full directions: for the married only. A sure and perfect preventive. Warranted in every instance. City trade supplied at No. 131 Randolph street, room No. 1. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Four good upholsterers can find steady employment, with [illegible] wages, either by the week or piece-work. Apply at 133 Lake street, near corner of Wells st. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Curriers wanted. [illegible] curriers and 1 carpenter wanted at the Tannery in Bridgeport, next to Whald's Glue Factory. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—To Spaniards. A young man desirous of learning Spanish would like to hear of a good teacher, and would like day board in a Spanish family. References given and not particular as to style. Address "[illegible]," Box 3983. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as clerk in a hotel or as bartender, by an experienced young man; also a situation wanted as clerk in a grocery or dry goods store by a young man of experience, and a position as general clerk or porter by an active young man. Good references furnished in all cases. FINLEY & CO., 84 Dearborn street. jy6-m484-1t

WANTED—Likenesses, that when the lip of flesh in dust shall lie, these life-like pictures mocking at decay, will still be fresh and vivid as to-day. The place to get them is at RHOADS & CO'S No. 132 Clark street, corner of Madison. Cartes de Visite $1.50 per dozen; large size Photographs $1.00; Ambrotypes, 15 cts. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—By a thorough business man, a situation as assistant clerk or bookkeeper, in a wholesale or commission house. Writes a good hand and correct at figures. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address "[illegible]," Post Office Box 1[illegible], Chicago. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—A situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children. Address "KATE," Tribune office, or apply at 48 North Carpenter street.

WANTED—A small foundry to work by the ton. Address by mail, stating kind of work, "J C," Tribune office, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A boy from 12 to [illegible] years of age, in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store. Address in applicant's own hand writing Post Office Box 4[illegible], Chicago. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—A good Iron Moulder on fine work. To an acceptable man good wages will be paid. Inquire at COOLEY & [illegible]ER'S Machine Shop, 26, 28 and 30 Griswold street. jy6-m527-2t

WANTED—An experienced Sewing Girl at No. 9 North Peoria street. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

WANTED—A man and his wife can have rooms and board in an eligible locality in the West Side and within ten minutes of the Court House. Address JAMES SWIFT, Post Office Box 3047. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Board for ladies [illegible] tending the [illegible] Normal Education [illegible] accommodations [illegible]. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

WANTED—As housekeeper, [illegible] and fond of children [illegible]. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Hector for [illegible] other need apply [illegible] opposite the Post Office.

WANTED—[illegible] on the Peninsula and Marquette, [illegible] Board $3.00 per week [illegible] tracts can be secured [illegible] furnished if required [illegible] the finest climate [illegible] United States. [illegible] cured, and all information [illegible] be given on application [illegible] Chicago and North [illegible] Chicago. WELLS [illegible] jy6-m473-6t

WANTED—[illegible] American, English, or [illegible] woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing for the work of a family of seven persons. For [illegible] Apply at No. 1 Kingsbury Block, or address [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Girls to work on vests. Those accustomed to the work preferred. Apply at 26 Hubbard street, [illegible] the rear. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, clerks and [illegible] steamboats and railroads, brakesmen, &c. Situations should apply at the Advertising Agency, 5 Dearborn street, Room No. 8. [illegible] Beware of bogus offices. This is the only reliable [illegible]. jy6-m484 1t

WANTED.—By an American widow lady from the east a situation as housekeeper in a small respectable family. She is 38 years of age, and is fully competent. Inquire for at STEWART HAMILTON'S Employment Office, 107 Clark street, Church Block, Chicago, or by letter to Post Office Box [illegible]. A [illegible] porter wants a situation. jy6-m[illegible]

WANTED.—A book keeper, two dry goods clerks, a salesman for wholesale house, two drug clerks, porter, [illegible] office clerk, insurance clerk, and [illegible] at the Advertising Agency, 5 Dearborn street, [illegible] 8. Other situations open. Established by authority of the city of Chicago. FINLEY & CO. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

WANTED—To rent a furnished house, for a boarding house, (south side preferred,) where the owner or present occupant [illegible] board in payment for rent. Address Drawer [illegible], Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Nine hundred of the [illegible] thousand men, strangers and others out of business in this city, to engage in [illegible] traveling. With a moderate capital of [illegible] thousand dollars a man may easily make [illegible] smaller sums in proportion to the capital invested. Please come and see what we are doing at 147 South Clark street, room 11, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—A bay pony about 8 years old, long tailed, [illegible] action; one of the best saddle ponies in the city. Has been rode by both ladies and gentlemen, and is perfectly broken and gentle. Also two other small and very pretty animals, suitable for young ladies' riding, at the Livery Stable, 15 Franklin street. jy6-m[illegible] [illegible] BUTTON.

WANTED—To buy a good light copper worm, about 150 feet long. Address K, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good farm in Illinois or Indiana, of about 160 acres, improved, for ready pay. Address "W" [illegible] Detroit, Michigan, giving a full and complete description of the locality and nature of land, and of the improvements thereon, and your lowest price. jy4-m414-3t

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class photograph operator. None other need apply. Permanent situation and good wages. Address BOWMAN & DAWSON, Paris, Illinois. jy4-m[illegible]

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as clerk in a drug, book or grocery store. Good references furnished if desired. Address for two days "W B S," Tribune Office. jy4-m[illegible]

WANTED—An active, educated young man of extensive business experience and unexceptional habits, desires a situation. Any place where merit will be recognized, and duly rewarded, will be accepted; and no labor spared to do all that shall be asked. Address for two days "S," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Every one to know that they can have a splendid set of Teeth inserted, full upper or under, on Vulcanite base, for $15 to $20, at the Dental Rooms of [illegible] RENCE, 93 Washington street.

WANTED—A situation in the retail Dry Goods business, by an experienced salesman, or as assistant book keeper or entry clerk. Address "J H M," Tribune office, until Wednesday. jy5-m[illegible]

WANTED—A young lady that is competent to teach in the [illegible] of an English education, who wants a [illegible] convenience of a good home. [illegible] Address "A," P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. jy3-m[illegible]

WANTED—A good Brass Moulder. Steady employment and good wages. Inquire at 128 and 130 Washington street, Chicago. jy4-m[illegible]-1w

WANTED—Information of Oliver Perry Harris, who calls himself Perry [illegible] son of Thomas W. Harris, of [illegible]. He is 13 years, left his father's home [illegible] without his knowledge or consent. [illegible] hair, blue eyes and fair complexion, [illegible] is stiff from injuries received on a [illegible] when 1 a left, a blue [illegible] but took some other clothing [illegible] ceived to occasion his [illegible] injury to his arm. He was seen on Friday [illegible] week at Cottage Grove, [illegible] of soldiers and railroad [illegible] paid for his apprehension and delivery [illegible] MARKS, firm of Marks, Harris & [illegible] 160 South Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—For the Government, "in the Quartermaster's Department" at [illegible] Louis, 1,000 Laborers. Wages $[illegible] per month and rations. Also, 1,000 [illegible] month and rations. Free transportation [illegible] place of destination and returned to [illegible]. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 182½ South Water street, Chicago [illegible]. BABCOCK Government Agent.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE.—Farm. A choice Village and Depot farm, 160 acres, [illegible] Good orchard, small fruit, good buildings, [illegible] ciety, churches, schools, [illegible] ecially, and the purchaser [illegible]. E. B. CUMMINGS, No. 132 Clark street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—Farms. 160 acres, price $7,000. 160 acres—$25 per acre; [illegible] $15 per acre. 160 acres—$45. [illegible] proved and near railroad depots. [illegible] No. 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—On terms to suit purchasers, sixty lots in [illegible] County, Iowa, near mouth of Iowa River [illegible] to $30 each, according to location and [illegible] included in each sale. For particulars address [illegible] L. POOLE, [illegible].

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or 2 single gentlemen can be accommodated [illegible] private family by applying [illegible] street.

BOARDING—A very pleasant front room to rent, with board, [illegible] for man and wife or two [illegible] avenue.

BOARDING—An [illegible] room with board [illegible] gentlemen. Day boarders wanted [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Wabash avenue and State street.

BOARDING—A front [illegible] front hall room [illegible] [illegible] Address Post [illegible]. jy6-m[illegible]-1t

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W

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Chicago Trib

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1

THE NEWS.

We have the official details of t of the pirate Alabama, in the brief est dispatch of Commander Win seems that Semmes sent a written to Capt. Winslow to meet him wi gel, and the latter kept the app The British sympathizers had a waiting under the colors of the Ro Squadron, to take off and rescue th fitted pirate Captain, and show sub are in progress to make up the losses of their shorn and damage The thunders of the Kearsage's startle new echoes in Europe, an new chapter in our foreign relati will require firmness and prude will be prudent this time to be fir

Captain John A. Winslow is to modore for his gallantry in sinki bama. The value of the lost pi million dollars, is to be divided blue jackets on the Kearsarge. the Deerhound's yachting party i Semmes will be promptly brough plomacy, and our British cousins vow it. The only pity is that a w shot from the Kearsarge did no Deerhound and all the hands on h as well as rebel, including Semme

There is no probability, nor eve lity, that the movement of the Harper's Ferry means anything m mere raid for transient and temp poses. The advance of Lee's ar not be, and he would not hazard movement now. He has quite eno where he is. The rebels intended and a scare, and a supply of forag farms of the Shenandoah, a swo scripts, a chance to steal horses, that Grant might loosen his grip be River to watch the Upper Potoma all. He will not turn from lion h fight mosquitoes. By this time, Dave Hunter has doubtless at Ewell, and put a limit to his stray ward. We are gratified to notice somely the reports speak of our gan, the hero of Lexington.

We firmly believe the statement Washington letter writer, that not ing the silly stories that Gen. Gran want reinforcements, it is well k that the President returned fro

[illegible]